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TIRANA RADIO SCORES HUANG HUA'S VISIT TO LONDON

AU171100Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The Chinese revisionists are continually strengthening their economic and political relations with the monopolistic Western bourgeoisie. The recent visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to London serves this very purpose. In London he was received with honors by Prime Minister James Callaghan, Foreign Secretary David Owen and by other representatives of the British bourgeoisie.

In his press statement at the airport Huang Hua said: I came to your country with the desire to further our mutual understanding and develop our friendly relations and cooperation. I am sure that the friendly relations between China and Britain will be developed through our mutual efforts.

In their talks the foreign ministers of the two countries expressed identical views to work even closer in the political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical fields.

The visit will develop the close relations established, especially in recent years, between the Chinese revisionists and the British businessmen. In his recent visit to China British Secretary for Trade Edmund Dell [words indistinct], while the British exports to China reached 40 million pounds in the first half of this year, as compared with 29 million pounds in the corresponding period last year.

ATA COMMENTS ON SECRETARY VANCE'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA

LD171024Y Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

["Vance's Conspiratorial Tour of South Africa"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 17 Oct, ATA--During his visit to South Africa the U.S. secretary of state, Vance, will centre his bargainings with the high officials of that racist regime on the "political future of Namibia" as well as on a number of problems which have to do with "their bilateral relations".

As is known, for a long time now, the imperialist powers, including the U.S.A., Britain, West Germany, etc., together with the racists of South Africa, have been conspiring against the Namibian people, who, for many years are fighting against the occupation by South Africa, a struggle which has shaken from it foundations the hated rule of South Africa in Namibia.

Meanwhile, progressive world public opinion, too, strongly continued to condemn the unlawful occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

In the face of such a situation, South Africa and the other imperialist powers, which have great neocolonialist interests in Namibia with its rich underground assets, frightened by the flames of the liberation struggle, have resorted to deceptive political manoeuvres in order to preserve the racist occupation at all costs. With these aims are linked all the plans of the racist-imperialist diplomacy concerning the "political future" of Namibia. This reactionary alliance is pursuing a diabolic policy concerning this problem. Precisely such dark aims pursues also the visit of the chief of U.S. diplomacy, Vance, to Pretoria, where new conspiratorial plans will be coordinated, which are in complete opposition with the national aspirations of the Namibian people.

TIRANA UNIVERSITY RECTOR MADE 'HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR'

AU1714277 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] In conformity with Article 77 of the Constitution, and acting upon the suggestion of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has awarded the title of "Hero of Socialist Labor" to Petrit Kasem Radovicka [rector of Tirana State University] with the following citation:

For his distinguished help in carrying out the very important and completely successful studies concerning the hydropower system of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and particularly the plan for the exploitation of the Drin River, for the completely successful direction of the study and design group for the Van I Dejes, Fierze and Koman hydroelectric power plants.

In this work, carried out with revolutionary courage and by boldly defending the Marxist-Leninist line of the AWP, he successfully opposed the interference of the Chinese revisionists, rejecting their pressure concerning numerous problems related to the Fierze hydroelectric power plant, where all difficulties were surmounted with complete success.

Tirana, 9 October 1978

For the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman; Telo Mezini, secretary

BRIEFS

FRENCH FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Tirana, 17 Oct, ATA--The France-Albania Friendship Association organized a meeting on Albania in the "Mutualite" hall in Paris, recently. Present were more than 1000 persons. The speech on the occasion was made by the secretary general of the association Abraham Behar. He pointed out the successes achieved by the Albanian people under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head in the construction of socialism. Further on, the speaker condemned the hostile act of the Chinese Government for the cessation of aid and credits to Albania, and, on behalf of all the friends of Albania in France, he expressed the full solidarity with Albania which, as he said, have many true and determined friends in France and everywhere in the world. Speaking of the novel "Great Winter" by Ismail Kadare, which has just been printed in France, the member of the Secretariat of the association Litourner stressed the heroic stand of Albania against the pressure of the Khrushchevite revisionists and now against the Chinese ones. [Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PERU--Sezai Shyti, Albanian ambassador to Peru, presented his credentials to Morales Bermudez, president of the Republic of Peru, on 11 October. Present at the credentials ceremony were Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose de la Puente, and other officials. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 14 Oct 78 AU]

HOXHA'S WORKS PUBLISHED--The book "Enver Hoxha--Speeches, Conversations and Articles 1967-68" has come off the presses in various foreign languages. All conversations with foreigners contained in this book are published for the first time. Most of the articles published during that time in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT as editorials are now published for the first time in this book over Enver Hoxha's signature. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 13 Oct 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV BEGINS TALKS IN NIGERIA 17 OCTOBER

For Sofia BTA reportage on the official visit to Nigeria beginning 17 October of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov, including his talks with Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigerian head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces, see the West Africa section of the 18 October Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

ZHIVKOV GREETS PDRY LEADER ON ELECTION AS PARTY SECRETARY

AU171334Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of greeting message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, on the occasion of his election as party secretary general]

[Text] Dear Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the communists and working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my personal behalf, I most cordially greet you on the successful conclusion of the First Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party, and on your election as secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee.

The Bulgarian communists followed with great interest the work of the First Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party--the revolutionary vanguard of the Yemeni working people. They are deeply convinced that armed with the invincible ideas of scientific socialism it will successfully lead the South Yemeni people along the road of socialism which was chosen by them, and towards constructing the new society.

Your election as Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee secretary general is an expression of the deep confidence which the thousands of party members have in you, a recognition of your remarkable merits in the struggle for national independence and the consistent development of the national-democratic revolution in the PDRY.

I wish you, dear Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah, good health and fruitful activity in implementing the decisions of the Yemeni Socialist Party First Congress for the benefit of Democratic Yemen's friendly people.

We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party, and between the Bulgarian and Yemeni peoples will develop in the interest of the general struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, democracy and social progress.

BCP CC GREETS SOCIALIST PARTY OF YEMEN FIRST CONGRESS

AU171410Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of greeting message by the BCP Central Committee to the Yemeni Socialist Party First Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of all communists and working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the BCP Central Committee is sending you warmest fraternal greetings and wishes for fruitful work.

The creation of the Yemeni Socialist Party is an event of historic significance. The Yemeni Socialist Party, armed with the ideas of scientific socialism, is called upon to lead the implementation of the tasks set by the PDRY national-democratic revolution and the construction of socialism.

We are strongly convinced that the Yemeni Socialist Party, which has inherited the unified National Front Party, will be a dynamic factor in strenthening the unity of action of the Arab liberation movement and placing it on an anti-imperialistic basis, further developing the friendship and cooperation between the PDRY and the socialist community's countries, led by the USSR, and in strengthening the unity of the international workers' movement.

We take the opportunity to once again confirm our full solidarity with the friendly people of the PDRY against the attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to deviate it from its chosen road of socialist orientation. We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party, and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY will strengthen and develop for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of peace and social progress throughout the world.

VIETNAMESE VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES 17 OCTOBER

AU172045Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has arrived on an unofficial and friendly visit to Bulgaria. He is accompanied by Minister Dang Thi; (Vo Bong Thyan), deputy minister of foreign affairs; (Vu Kuo Kui), chairman of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and others.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF GDR'S STOPH PUBLISHED

AU170910Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 78 PP 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of communique on the visit by Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 11-12 October 1978, signed in Sofia on 12 October 1978]

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, paid a friendly, working visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 11-12 October 1978 at the invitation of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received Willi Stoph and had a talk with him which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria Council of Ministers chairman and the GDR Council of Ministers chairman briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress, by the national party conference and by the Ninth SED Congress. They noted the considerable successes which the workers classes and all working people in Bulgaria and the GDR are achieving under the leadership of the BCP and the SED in building a developed socialist society. Comrade Willi Stoph reported on the multifarious initiatives and achievements of the GDR working people in the competition in preparation for the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the creation of their workers and peasants state.

The two chairmen of the Councils of Ministers stressed the decisive importance of the meetings held between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and GDR State Council chairman, for the constant and purposeful development of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

They stressed that the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty of 14 September 1977 represents a lasting basis for the fraternal relations between these countries. Deep satisfaction was expressed with the fruitful development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries; a development which is constantly strengthening and being intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the two fraternal peoples, in the interest of the unity of the socialist community, and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The two Council of Ministers chairmen discussed in detail the implementation of the decisions adopted by Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker, the first leaders of the two parties and states, on the further expansion and intensification of bilateral political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

The two chairmen confirmed the great importance of the "basic trends in the economic and scientific-technical cooperation and in the further development of socialist economic integration between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR for the period following 1980," adopted by the two countries' party and government delegations in September 1977. By adopting these "basic trends" the two delegations set important new tasks in connection with further intensifying the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two states. The two sides unanimously agree that constructive work is being accomplished in connection with the implementation of these tasks. They pointed out in particular the agreements in the chemical industry, power industry, heavy machine building industry, and the electronic and electrotechnical industry as basic contributions to the intensification of the national economies of both countries, and outlined measures for the further implementation of such measures.

The two Council of Ministers chairmen expressed their positive evaluation of the work accomplished by the bilateral committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation of the central planning organs and ministries.

The two sides attribute great importance to the consultations in connection with the coordination of national economic plans between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR for the 1981-85 period. They agreed to take further measures on specialization and production sharing in the sectors of science, technology and production to better cover the needs of the two countries for important raw materials, semi-finished products, machines, equipment, and other readymade goods, as well as for the increase of mutual deliveries.

The two sides ascertained that the implementation of the long-term program on selected key questions on scientific-technical cooperation for the 1976-80 period is an important contribution to the intensification of production in both countries. In connection with accelerating the scientific-technical process, it is envisaged to work out and coordinate selected comprehensive problems of cooperation in the fields of science and technology for the post-1980 period.

On the basis of a long-term trade agreement, a dynamic development of goods exchange is being implemented. The expansion of specialization and production sharing represents a solid basis for increasing mutual deliveries and for constantly increasing the share of specialized production and production sharing in the exchange of goods. A total of 41 bilateral agreements have been signed on specialization and production sharing, 12 of which were signed in 1977.

The two Council of Ministers chairmen were of the opinion that the dynamic development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR is successfully contributing to the implementation of the comprehensive program on the further intensification and improvement of cooperation and for the development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA member-countries.

The two sides stated with satisfaction that close, bilateral relations in the fields of science and culture are also fruitfully developing.

In discussing topical international problems, the two sides expressed their firm resolve to work energetically in the future for the constant consolidation of the alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, for the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the states belonging to the socialist community and of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers confirmed that the process of detente, despite the hostile actions of imperialism and the reactionary forces linked to it, represents the prevailing trend in current international relations and must continue to intensify; spreading into the military sector as well. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR will devote all their efforts to promote the further progress of the process of detente, which began with the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, which is aimed at alleviating the confrontation among states with different social systems and at security and cooperation among the peoples. The two sides resolutely oppose all attempts by the imperialist forces and by the Chinese leaders to bring the world back to the "cold war" years.

The two sides again stressed the great importance of the Bucharest meeting of the Warsaw Pact political consultative committee in November 1976, and of the declaration adopted at this meeting.

The two sides fully support the measures submitted by the Soviet Union in connection with halting the arms race, which has been fanned by the imperialist forces, in connection with the prohibition of producing new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons, including neutron weapons.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciated the active and principle-minded policy of the GDR in insuring lasting peace, security and cooperation in central Europe and throughout the world.

The GDR expressed its high appreciation of the active and consistent policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria; a policy aimed at peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world; and in particular, Bulgaria's contribution to the development of relations of neighborliness and understanding in the Balkans.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers both stressed again the importance of the agreements signed between the fraternal socialist states and the FRG; agreements aimed at consolidating security and detente in Europe.

The two sides declared themselves in favor of strictly observing the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

The two sides ascertained that the spearatist agreements, no matter what framework they might be concluded within, do not resolve problems, but are making the situation in the Middle East even more dangerous. This in particular was demonstrated by the Camp David agreements.

The two sides once more expressed their countries' active solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America; peoples who are struggling against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism for sovereignty, independence and social progress.

The two sides once more confirmed their unshakable solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam, and resolutely condemned the hegemonistic pressure exerted by the Chinese leaders against the people of Vietnam, including the aggressive actions of Kampuchea against Socialist Vietnam which are encouraged by the Chinese leaders.

The two Council of Ministers chairmen signed a protocol on their talks. The first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR signed an agreement on mutual judicial assistance in matters of civil, family and penal law cases.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and full unanimity of views on all questions discussed.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, invited Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay a friendly working visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Sofia, 12 October 1978

MORE ON ACTIVITIES OF IRAQI AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

Visits Institute With Tsolov

AU172030Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Summary] The Iraqi economic delegation led by 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, member of the Revolution Command Council, chairman of the Supreme Agricultural Council and minister of the interior, which is visiting Bulgaria, on 17 October visited the scientific research institute on the mechanication and electrification of agriculture. The delegation was accompanied by Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Received by Stoyanov

AU171920Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 17 Oct, BTA--The minister of the interior, Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, today met Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, member of the Revolution Command Council, member of the regional leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, chairman of the Supreme Council on Agriculture and minister of the interior of the Republic of Iraq.

The conversation centered on questions of interest for the two ministries.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CUBA BEGIN IN SOFIA

AU162127Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 16 Oct, BTA--"Joint Bulgaro-Cuban manufacture of I.C.E. trucks and other mechanical-handling equipment hold out further possibilities for expansion, since in our judgement this kind of production will be well-received at the South American market," Mr Marcelo Fernandez Font, the Cuban minister of foreign trade, said here today.

The Cuban minister arrived here at the end of last week at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart Mr Khristo Khristov.

Today, the two ministers summed up the current development of economic relations and the tasks that were to be implemented by the end of this year and over a longer period of time. An opinion was expressed that commercial cooperation between the two countries had been useful and promising and the steadily rising trade comes as a convincing evidence to prove it. It is envisaged for this year's trade to come up to nearly 170 million roubles.

Mechanical engineering products amount for some 60 percent of the Bulgarian exports to Cuba. At present Cuba is building works for farm machinery, for irrigation facilities, for cold storage units and three ice plants with Bulgarian assistance.

Bulgaria ranks third in Cuba's foreign trade, after the Soviet Union and the GDR.

Today Minister Marcelo Fernandez Font had talks with the Bulgarian minister of machine buliding, Mr Toncho Chakurov, and with directors general of foreign trade enterprises.

COOPERATION TREATY SIGNED WITH HAMBURG UNIVERSITY

AU172210Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Text] On 11 October the Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia and the University of Hamburg signed a treaty on scientific and cultural cooperation. The document, which was signed by Prof Blagovest Sendov, rector of Sofia University, and Dr Peter Fischer Appelt, president of Hamburg University, sets the stage for direct contractual contacts between the Bulgarian and FRG higher educational establishments.

The mutual scientific projects included in the treaty will develop and expand the long-lasting creative cooperation between the two universities. The exchange of scientific scholars in the areas of Slavic studies, Bulgarian studies, mathematics, jurisprudence, history and chemistry during 1978-79 will increase. Cooperation in the areas of mathematical scholarship, probability theory, theoretical information, and metal-organic and phosphor-organic chemistry has been contracted.

A special article of the treaty envisages joint scientific and cultural events in Hamburg on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state's creation.

After signing the treaty, Dr Peter Fischer Appelt, president of Hamburg University, said: "I attribute to this treaty not only a scientific and cultural, but also a political value. It has great significance for our universities, but this significance is even greater in the context of developing understanding between our two countries."

PRAGUE RADIO REPORTS ELECTION OF NEW POPE

LD181030Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Roman Catholic Church has a new pope. He is the Polish cardinal and archbishop of Krakow, Karol Wojtyla. He was elected tonight by the cardinals participating in the Vatican conclave. The new pope is 58 years old. He is the first pope of non-Italian origin since 1522 and he has chosen the name of John Paul II.

SUPPORT FOR MASS DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN ENCOURAGE.

AU172130Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Oct 78 p 7 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky article: "A Resolute No to Producers of Destruction; The World Mass Campaign for Stopping Feverish Armament and for Disarmament"]

[Text] If we are able to say today that the present world is spending $1 billion each working day for arms, and double this amount on Sundays, this statement is regrettably only partly metaphorical. It is only thus that we get the sum total of the more than $400 billion which the world will pay this year for the armament fever. Of course, we are not taking into account the terrible payment bills presented for the use of weapons, and even more terrible bills that could yet be presented.

We cannot get rid of the feeling that with such huge sums man loses, to a certain extent, any realistic idea of their true dimensions and actual significance, even when he gets them translated into more comprehensible values.

Italian Senator Luigi Anderlini, for instance, who is chairman of the Italian committee for disarmament, stated this week that FOR THE $400 BILLION MENTIONED ABOVE ONE COULD BUILD 80,000 HOSPITALS A YEAR.

Let us say that for this money one could solve this kind of problem, and that the construction of such a number of hospitals would soon cease to be a necessity.

THE HUNGER PROBLEM COULD BE SOLVED. A REALLY GENEROUS PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT COULD FINALLY BEGIN. THE WEAPONS AND ARMS SYSTEMS WOULD STOP SWALLOWING ENORMOUS AMOUNTS OF THE MOST VALUABLE RAW MATERIALS AND ENERGY. THE BEST WORKERS AND ENGINEERS WOULD BE RELEASED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF USEFUL THINGS, AND THE BEST SCIENTISTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL BRANCHES. IT WOULD BECOME POSSIBLE TO FURTHER SIGNIFICANTLY CUT DOWN WORKING HOURS, TO RELEASE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE FROM STRESS SITUATIONS INTO WHICH THEY ARE LED BY THE CONFLICTS OF THE PRESENT WORLD, TO FREE THEM OF DISEASES FOR RESEARCH AGAINST WHICH SUBSTANTIALLY LARGER MEANS COULD BE ALLOCATED.

It would be possible--these are no dreams of heaven, but merely a brief list of certain possibilities which a world without arms would present to mankind. True, it is not merely a matter of the enormous means swallowed up by feverish armament. There is a well-known rule taught by history: Guns cannot tolerate inactivity, they force people to use them. "MANKIND IS ALREADY TIRED OF LIVING ON HEAPS OF WEAPONS," LEONID BREZHNEV SAID SOME TIME AGO. THESE WORDS ARE AS APROPOS AND TOPICAL TODAY AS THEY WERE THEN.

The enhanced accumulation of weapons is threatening the process of international detente. The socialist countries have always pushed the opinion that the detente process in the political sphere should be complemented by detente in the military sphere. THE CSCE ADOPTED THIS OPINION AS THE COMMON ATTITUDE OF 34 EUROPEAN STATES, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Important negotiations are going on in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament, but the armament fever is constantly growing, the pressure of the military-industrial complex in the United States and other countries to stop the process of international detente is increasing.

IN HIS RECENT SPEECH IN BAKU LEONID BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, OPENLY CALLED THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUTATIONS COMPLICATED, POINTING OUT THAT THE MAIN CAUSE OF THIS IS THE UNWILLINGNESS OF THE EXTREMELY OBSTINATE [NEUSTUPNY] IMPERIALIST CIRCLES TO SOBERLY APPRAISE THE PRESENT CORRELATION OF FORCES IN THE WORLD AS WELL AS THE COMPLETELY UNREALISTIC INTENTIONS OF THESE CIRCLES, INTENTIONS WHICH ARE DANGEROUS FOR PEACE AND AIMED AT ACHIEVING MILITARY SUPREMACY OVER THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND AT DICTATING THEIR WILL TO THESE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. Leonid Brezhnev pointed out the fact that the Nato Pact's Washington session has proclaimed an orientation toward a further upsurge of feverish armament, with long-term, decade-long prospects. This fully unmasks the true aims of the organizers of the campaign around the alleged "military threat against the West" coming from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. These fabrications are intended to justify NATO's endeavor to obtain a more effective and sharper sword and to attempt a return to the policy "from positions of force."

A characteristic illustration of this is provided by the Vienna negotiations on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which have been going on these 5 years. Under the pretext that--allegedly--in this part of the world the forces are not balanced, to NATO's detriment, the Western countries initially demanded in Vienna that the socialist countries reduce their armed forces and armaments in central Europe substantially more than the Nato Pact states. As soon as the negotiations reached the stage when the two sides acquainted each other with the numerical strengths of their troops, the Western delegations simply refused to recognize the figures provided by the socialist states on the strengths of their troops.

THE SOCIALIST STATES PATIENTLY CAME OUT WITH COMPROMISE PROPOSALS IN WHICH THEY GRADUALLY TOOK INTO ACCOUNT, AND IN ESSENCE ACCEPTED, ALL THE WESTERN APPROACHES TO THE REDUCTION PROCESS. This June, when the Soviet Union and the other countries submitted in Vienna their latest extensive compromise proposal, there was no lack of voices in the West stating their positive appraisal of the proposal. The representative of the U.S. State Department called them most interesting and promised that they would be carefully studied. At that time the Washington POST wrote: "Only a few days ago the Vienna negotiations were at a dead end and it seemed that they would never lead to anything. But after the initiative of the Warsaw Pact countries, which came out with new proposals considerably helping to narrow down the abyss separating the two sides, the situation suddenly changed."

But then forces intervened which are stubbornly trying to exact unilateral advantages and which do not want a compromise. As a result, the Western delegations in Vienna are again limiting themselves to the obstinate claim that the Warsaw Pact's armed forces in central Europe have 150,000 men more than stated in the data submitted and are demanding the "balancing" of this artificially construed difference. THUS THE NATO COUNTRIES ARE AGAIN MAKING PROGRESS IMPOSSIBLE TO THE QUESTION THAT IS OF BASIC SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE SOULTION OF THE PROBLEM OF FEVERISM ARMAMENT AND FOR OPENING PATHS TOWARD REALISTIC DISARMAMENT MEASURES.

ALL THESE ARE MATTERS OF DIRECT CONCERN TO EVERY ONE OF US, IN EUROPE AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE BATTLE FOR STOPPING FEVERISH ARMAMENT AND FOR DISARMAMENT IS THE OBJECT OF THE WORLDWIDE MASS CAMPAIGN ORGANIZED ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL PRESIDIUM. THE TIME HAS TRULY COME FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD TO VOICE THEIR RESOLUTE NO TO THE PRODUCERS OF DESTRUCTION.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR MATSKEVICH

LD180712Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 17 Oct CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met with Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich today to discuss Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and some international issues.

PELSHE-LED CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD171422Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Arvid Pelshe, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the party Control Committee of the Central Committee, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. In Czechoslovakia, Soviet comrades will exchange experiences on realization of the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress and of the work of the party's controlling bodies. At Ruzyne Airport the Soviet guests were welcomed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Jakes, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the party's Central Control and Auditing Commission.

REPORTAGE ON CYPRUS AKEL LEADER PAPAIOANNOU

MEETS BILAK

LD171850Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ezakias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus, has arrived for a short visit in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

At Ruzyne Airport, he was welcomed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

MEETS HUSAK

LD171830Y Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 17 Oct, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received here today the general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), Ezekias Papaioannou.

They exchanged views on further development of bilateral cooperation, developments in the communist and workers movement, and world affairs. Gustav Husak presented Papaioannou with the (?Czechoslovak Order) of Friendship, awarded to him on his recent 70th birthday.

He spoke highly of his dedicated work and services to the progressive and workers movement in Cyprus and to the international communist and workers movement, and stressed Papaioannou's great personal contribution to the development of comradely cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the AKEL Party.

He expressed full support for the policy of AKEL, guided consistently by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Also present at the meeting was Vasil Bilak, Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary.

OBZINA ATTENDS POLISH MILITARY ATTACHE'S RECEPTION

AU171329Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] On Thursday in Prague Brig Gen Edward Szpitel, military and air attache at the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in the CSSR, gave a cocktail party on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Polish People's Army. Jan Mitrega, the Polish ambassador to the CSSR, was also present. Jan Majcharcik and Vladimir Micka, heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments; Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of interior; Col Gen Karel Rusov, first deputy of the CSSR Ministry of National Defense and commander of the general staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other personalities of our political and public life came to congratulate the Polish representatives on this significant anniversary. Col Gen Dmitriy Litovcev, senior representative of the chief commander of the associated armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries at the Czechoslovak People's Army was also present.

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN OCT

AU180800Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, 13 Oct, CTK--Brig Gen Myint Maung, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, will pay an official visit to the CSSR in the second half of October, at the invitation of CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek.

INDRA MEETS TURKISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD171717Y Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The visiting Turkish parliamentary delegation, led by acting chairman of the Senate Fevzi Hakki Esatoglu, was received here today by Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

They exchanged views on ways of promoting further cooperation.

Alois Indra informed the Turkish parliamentarians of the Czechoslovak people's efforts in building an advanced socialist society and of the principles of Czechoslovak foreign policy. Fevzi Hakki Esatoglu pointed out that just as Czechoslovakia, Turkey supports efforts for a peaceful settlement of all conflicts and voiced the conviction that the current visit will contribute to further expansion of all-round relations between the two states. Earlier today, the Turkish delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior here.

PRAGUE RADIO INTERVIEWS AFGHAN RADIO, TV MINISTER

LD172105Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Interview granted by Afghan Minister for Radio and Television Mohammad Soleyman La'eq to "special Kabul correspondent" Michal Staco, date unspecified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In the fight against a difficult burden inherited from the Afghani past--illiteracy--an important role is played by radio and television in providing information, education and propaganda to the people. What are the plans for the People's Democratic Party and the Revolutionary Council in this sphere?

[Answer] As you have said, illiteracy really is a grave problem for our people. The Ministry of Education is making great efforts and has prepared appropriate plans for the fight against illiteracy. In a situation when the majority of the people are illiterate, radio and television have certain specific tasks. These tasks are vast also because we have to adjust our broadcasts to the levels of our people's education. Afghanistan is a country of illiterates, but the revolution is accelerating all social processes and is quickly removing many shortcomings. Now already, thousands of people are getting ready to do all they can for the fight against illiteracy. In this way, our revolution has achieved in a short time something that was never achieved before for many years. Through radio and television we promote the fulfillment of socioeconomic, political and other important tasks which comprise the main directives of the 30-point program of the revolutionary government of Afghanistan.

[Question] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a multinational state How do radio and television fulfill the tasks laid down by the program of the Revolutionary Council in the sphere of nationality policy--I mean broadcasts in the languages of the individual nations and nationalities?

[Answer] To start with, I would like to point out that before the revolution, under feudalism, the government was suppressing all nationalities' languages. There was a strong nationalistic oppression of minorities. The first step taken by our government was to start publishing books in the languages of all neglected and oppressed nationalities. The government has taken practical steps to insure for these nationalities and nations the development of their languages, literature and culture. At the same time, we have created for them prerequisites for education, both primary and higher. For the Uzbeks, Turkmens, Baluchis and Nuristanis, we have started to publish not only newspapers but we have also initiated radio and television broadcasts for them.

[Question] Your country is very mountainous, and this creates problems in covering the entire territory with radio and television signals. Could you please tell me what is the current situation and what are your plans for the future?

[Answer] I must say that you asked the right question because in this area, too, we have great difficulties. For example, our television broadcasting is still a babe in the woods and covers a radius of only 50 km around the capital, Kabul. Both the state and government lays great emphasis on broadening radio and television broadcasting all over the country. It is known that Afghanistan is situated at the crossroads of ideological influences: We are surrounded by countries which belong to imperialist, militaristic groupings. These countries carry their broadcasts with the help of very powerful transmitters and their broadcasts are aimed against us.

In order to defend ourselves against this hostile flood, we have prepared two plans: A short-term and a long-term one. The fulfillment of the first stage of the program anticipates the construction of three radio transmitters in the towns of Herat, Kandahar and Balkh. The long-term plan anticipates the increase of the number of transmitters to 13. At the same time, 12 radio studios will be built and these will be preparing broadcasts in the territories and languages of the various nationalities.

We also have similar difficulties with television broadcasts. Our current potential is limited and we cannot yet even consider covering the entire territory of Afghanistan with television broadcasts. Our present television broadcasts are truely premature. We have only two studios: One has 200 square metres and the other 100 square metres. We have only two cameras and one of them is also the camera used in our only outside broadcast truck. In conclusion I would like to say that our revolution is young and this means that we lack political experience. However, I believe that with the help of the CEMA fraternal socialist countries we will overcome all these difficulties.

Allow me to wish all Czechoslovak working people many successes and send them our sincere greetings. As a result of historical development, we follow a common path and therefore we will jointly overcome all problems.

LENART VISITS AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AREAS

LD172146Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today concluded his 2-day visit to the Poprad and Mikulas districts.

Comrade Lenart familiarized himself in those districts with the course of autumn agricultural work and highly valued the work of farmers, the help of brigade members of social organizations of the national front and the help of school pupils, above all in lifting this year's crop of potatoes in the difficult autumnal conditions.

During his visit to the Poprad district he saw at the Chemosvit national enterprise at Svit the new workshops for the manufacture of packaging for the food industry.

Comrade Lenart Doday visited timber industry workers at Liptovsky Hradok and, at the end of his visit to Liptov, met leading workers of the Tosla national enterprise.

BRIEFS

FLAX PRODUCTION--This year flax in the CSSR will be harvested from 25,500 hectares. The yields are good both in quality and quantity, and it is expected that the flax industry will have sufficient raw material for production. One fourth of the planned amounts of dew-retted flax straw has already been procured, although bad weather is making flax work difficult and slow. The situation is gravest in the Bruntal state farm district plant, where only 5 percent of the acreage was harvested by the beginning of this week. The average yields amount to about 35 quintals of dew-retted flax straw per hectare. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 11 Oct 78 p 1 AU]

REPORTAGE ON ELECTION OF POLISH CARDINAL AS NEW POPE

ADN Report

LD180938Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1838 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--Polish Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, Archbishop of Krakow, was elected today as the new pope on the conclave which had opened in Vatican City in Rome on Saturday. The 58-year-old cardinal, the successor to the deceased Pope John Paul I, has taken the name of his predecessor. The new pope, John Paul II is the first non-Italian to head the Catholic Church in 455 years.

During his appearance on the balcony of the papal palace, tens of thousands of believers greeted the new pope with the traditional "habemus papam"--we have a pope. John Paul II thanked the faithful with the urbi et orbi blessing. Earlier white smoke from the Sistine Chapel of St Peter's Cathedral in Rome had announced that the 111 cardinals assembled in the conclave had reached agreement on a new head of the Catholic Church. A little later the news was conveyed to those gathered outside St Peter's Cathedral by Cardinal Pericle Felici. He gave the name of Karol Wojtyla and announced that the new pope had taken the name of John Paul II.

Further Report

LD1810940Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Here is a report from Joachim Mueller in Rome: At 1922 the high windows of the papal palace opened in the front facade of St Peter's Cathedral and the 264th pope of the Roman Catholic Church appeared before the numerous believers assembled in St Peter's Square. All of the predictions and analyses which had swamped the local papers in the past few days had proven to be wrong. They had focused exclusively on Italian cardinals. But on Monday night the 111 members of the College of Cardinals elected a non-Italian as pope for the first time in 455 years--namely, 58-year-old Archbishop of Krakow Karol Wojtyla. Following his predecessor, the pope of 33 days, he chose the name John Paul II as new head of the Catholic Church.

With the choice of his name, John Paul II indicates a close link with his immediate predecessors. Yet no one in Rome is as yet prepared to predict what direction the Catholic Church may take under the pontificate of John Paul II. One reason is undoubtedly the fact that even in the College of Cardinals of the Catholic Church different orientations are followed. But there is also astonishment that for the first time in almost 500 years a non-Italian has been elected pope and simultaneously the bishop of Rome.

HONECKER ADDRESSES BERLIN TEACHERS' CONGRESS

LD180920Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State Chairman, at award ceremony for GDR teachers in Berlin on 17 October--recorded]

[Text] On the eve of the Eighth Pedagogical Congress, I have the pleasure of presenting to you high state awards for your services to our socialist school. We pay tribute to your outstanding participation in the training and communist education of youth. At the same time we are expressing the high esteem in which the citizens of our German Democratic Republic hold the work of our 400,000 pedagogues.

The Eighth Pedagogical Congress, which begins tomorrow, is a significant event in the life of our socialist society. It is given a special hallmark by taking place in the 30th year of the GDR. The Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism and the establishment of the first worker-peasant state on German soil redirected our people's history along new paths.

Our socialist society, as it is today, the dynamics and stability of its development, the social security, the good prospects which it offers to all citizens, especially young people, demonstrate the depth and extent of revolutionary changes over three decades. Led by our party, these changes were accomplished by the hard labor of our country's workers. This gave their existence new meaning, gave the people the dignity they deserved.

We created this school, which truly serves the people. It provides a unified scientific education, inculcates love for the socialist fatherland and the spirit of proletarian internationalism. It endows all children with loyalty in their future lives to working-class ideals, the cause of peace and international understanding, respect for the workers, the working people and their achievements and a high sense of responsibility. It purveys a high standard of knowledge, being a school of consistently antifascist character, humanist thought and firm socialist convictions. It is a school which follows the principle of our overall policy that man and his complete development are at the center of all thought and action.

In the capitalist world, young people are treated as a troublesome, even superfluous, generation. The educational system is the stepchild of the state. Dissemination of knowledge limps far behind the requirements of our time. After school, the path into life for many young people leads into a cul-de-sac for they obtain neither an apprenticeship nor a job or a profession. So their future is uncertain. More than 30 years after the destruction of the Hitler regime, school still abuse their children, their greatest treasure. It is the magnitude and beauty of your task to educate them as efficient, upright human beings and vigorous builders of socialism. Socialist society has enabled teachers and educators to carry on and enrich the tradition of progressive pedagogues of earlier ages. They have been guided by the ideal Karl Marx postulated of the communist education of man, combining scientific education, productive work and physical training. By your great work in educating and training the rising generation, our pedagogues are making a great contribution to the development of socialist revolution.

For this I would like to thank you with all my heart today, especially on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers. [applause] Dear friends and comrades, the policy adopted by the Ninth SED Congress to develop the advanced socialist society confronts our schools and teachers with not a few new demands. The Eighth Pedagogical Congress will discuss how to meet them. You all know how intimately and vividly the education of youth is bound up with the evolution of society. This education must always be guided by social requirements.

The advanced socialist society needs youth who are well-trained, work willingly and well, have a firm political standpoint and take their place in the revolutionary struggle of our times with passion and energy. The aim of the young generation should be to act in accordance with our communist ideals and to master their tasks in everything. For this, it requires high moral qualities. To form these qualities it is important to pass on the legacy of the revolutionary pioneers to the young generation and to keep it alive in them.

Our young people will carry on the cause to which the best sons of our people dedicated themselves often laying down their lives, which has become the cause for all of us today. They will advance along the road to a communist society, the lofty goal of mankind. Much has to be done to strengthen socialism and protect it. In science and technology, developing man's creative potential and personality, great tasks are facing youth. They call for the whole man. Everyone of us understands that future challenges for which our youngsters are preparing are today's challenges to pedagogues. To meet them you will muster all your knowledge and skill. You can rely on the participation of all social forces notably the FDJ, our socialist youth organization, and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer organization. Work teams are developing closer relations with our socialist schools. That is of inestimable value in terms of communist education.

The achievements of our socialist educational system reflect the work of several generations of teachers who grew up in the process of revolutionary change in our society and imbved with the deep-rooted changes connected in educating people.

Dear friends, party and state are paying tribute to outstanding teachers and educators on the eve of the Eighth Pedagogical Congress. They do so, firmly confident that our socialist school will continue to perform well its social mandate, which is the mandate of millions of mothers and fathers in our country. I bestow on you the honorary title of hero of Labor, the Patriotic Order of Merit and the Banner of Labor Order. I most cordially congratulate you on these high honors, wish you continued success, good health and joy in your fine work. [Applause]

RAUCHFUSS IN ETHIOPIA FOR ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING

For Havana radio coverage of the official visit beginning 16 October of Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Ethiopia to participate in the second meeting of the German-Ethiopian economic commission, see the East Africa section of the 18 October Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT SENDS GREETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU1721519Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Oct 78 P 6 AU

[Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Greeting Message to the SED Central Committee on 29th GDR Anniversary]

[Text] To the SED Central Committee, Berlin, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the GDR's founding, the national holiday of the GDR people who defeated sinister fascism, we convey to you on behalf of all our fighters, as well as of the masses of our Palestinian people the most cordial, comradely congratulations. We wish the GDR people, led by the SED, the vanguard of the German workers class, further successes and victories on the national and international scale.

While our people strive to strengthen the internationalist militant solidarity with the GDR people, they are waging a courageous struggle to repel the defeatist, colonialist- ionist agreements of Camp David, to repulse the Israeli occupation, to establish an independent national state, and to return the refugees to their homeland.

Long Live the Palestine-GDR friendship! Long live proletarian internationalism! [Signed] Central Committee of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine

AXEN RECEIVES PROTUGUESE COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

LD171940Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Tuesday received Carlos Costa, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. He has been staying in the GDR since Sunday at the head of a PCP study delegation at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The representatives of the two parties exchanged information and views on their parties' policy, development in their countries and on the further consolidation of their cooperation. The meeting was held in the traditionally fraternal atmosphere which characterizes bilateral relations.

FRENCH CP MEMBER HOLDS TALKS IN 'OPEN, COMRADELY' ATMOSPHERE

LD172115Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1913 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED and the French Communist Party [PCF] "regard the struggle to end the arms race and for real progress in disarmament as exceptionally important." This is stressed today in a communique published in Berlin signed at the end of a 5-day visit to the GDR by a PCF delegation.

The PCF delegation, led by Politburo member Maxime Gremetz, head of the Foreign Policy Department in the Central Committee, held talks with an SED delegation led by Politburo member Hermann Axen. The exchange of views on the international situation as well as on issues of the communist and workers movement were held, according to the communique, "in an open and comradely atmosphere...with mutual respect for the line of each party."

The French communists reported on the aim of the 22d PCF Congress "to bring about socialism by democratic means in France's colors." The communique continues that the thorough discussion emphasized that numerous areas of common interest exist without the well-known differences in views being obscured. Both sides pointed out that in view of the alarming obstacles that imperialism is placing in the way of detente, the role of the socialist countries, the growth of the workers and people's movement in capitalist countries and the forces of national liberation are of decisive importance. They condemn the development and production of new types of weapons for mass destruction, especially the neutron bomb.

Both parties spoke in favor of joint action with communist and workers parties as well as with all other democratic and peace-loving forces. They affirmed the will "to develop their fraternal cooperation on the basis of the independence of each party, equality, noninterference, and mutual international solidarity in the spirit of the ideas of scientific socialism."

LOA'S VONGVICHIT ARRIVES FOR STUDY VISIT

AU172251Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, arrived in the GDR on Thursday for a study visit. During his GDR stay he will, among other things, visit Potsdam Bezirk.

MUECKENBERGER DELEGATION VISITS NORTHERN MONGOLIA

LD171726Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The People's Chamber delegation led by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today visited Erdenet, the youngest city of the Mongolian People's Republic. It visited the copper and molybdenum works, which has one of the world's 10 largest deposits of this basic metal. The guests also had an exchange of views with deputies and other public figures of the 35,000-strong population of the city in the norther MPR.

FLORIN ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON SPACE USE

LD162104Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] United Nations, New York--ADN correspondent--Peter Florin, GDR deputy foreign minister and permanent UN representative, addressed the political committee of the 33d UN General Assembly in New York today. He was the first speaker in a debate on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. Florin called for the convening of a world space conference. He commented on the drafting of principles for the extraterrestrial reconnaissance of the earth. "In our view, the legal framework for the extraterrestrial reconnaissance of the earth should be determined by the principle of the permanent sovereignty of states over their natural resources on the one hand and by the principle of the freedom of outer space on the other. A juridical solution should be sought within this framework. Classifying reconnaissance data by their spatial resolution capacity, as proposed by the USSR, offers a suitable criterion for regulating the exchange and transfer of extraterrestrial reconnaissance data and information extracted from them."

In this context he referred to the convention on the extraterrestrial reconnaissance of the earth, signed by eight CEMA states on 19 May 1978, and said: "We regard this convention as a model for legal arrangements in the field of earth reconnaissance from outer space. It will advance beneficial cooperation in the transmission and use of reconnaissance data between the states concerned."

MIELKE SAYS BALANCE OF POWER SHIFTS TO SOCIALISTS

LD161726Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for state security, told a propaganda meeting in Berlin today that the international balance of power has shifted in favor of socialism. In spite of growing resistance by reactionaries, socialism and the forces of social progress were increasingly controlling events. The minister was speaking at the opening of the party schooling year in the party organization of the Ministry for State Security. He said that NATO was bent on intensifying military armaments, generating fresh tensions and mistrust between states, and obstructing negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament. "Imperialism and its agencies have greatly stepped up their struggle against socialism in all fields. The imperialist intelligence services and other enemy agencies in particular are seeking to carry on subversive activities in our countries," he said. The history and successful development of the GDR has shown that imperialism's antisocialist plans had always been dashed by the power of socialism and the vigilance of the working class and its security organs.

MERCHANT FLEET ACHIEVEMENTS, DOLLAR DECLINE STRESSED

DW161355Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1008 GMT 15 Oct 78 DW

[Excerpts from Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday Economic Review]

[Text] Dear listeners, the day before yesterday we were celebrating "Sea Shipping Day." That involves 20,000 working people who are sailing on all seas of the world on our merchant vessels as well as all working people in the ports. On that day we recall with satisfaction that a modern and efficient fleet of merchant vessels has been set up in the past 20 years, consisting today of 200 ships or 1.8 million tons that will be transporting this year about 13 million tons of merchandise. The GDR merchant fleet is being permanently developed. Next year it will surpass the limit of 2 million tons, and by the end of the current 5-year plan it will reach the mark of 2.3 million tons.

Twenty-three lines presently run to 4 continents handling most of the GDR's trade shipped by sea. In view of the chronically unused capacities of merchant fleets of capitalist countries, which led to a considerable scrapping of merchant vessels and to the creation of ship graveyards, it is worth mentioning that GDR capacities are being used to maximum capacity. That pertains also to the GDR shipyards in Rostock, Wismar and Stralsund. According to their industry association, FRG shipyards have been forced to curtail their production by 50 percent.

Together with other socialist shipping companies the GDR merchant fleet insures GDR economic connection with Cuba and Vietnam. Simultaneously shipping lines have been established with Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia. The GDR merchant fleet is undergoing a permanent modernization process. New transport technology is being introduced, old ships are being replaced by new ones. Special ships were put into operation [words indistinct] as well as modern freighters for bulk goods. Transloading facilities in naval ports are being adapted to higher requirements in order to speed up the passing of ships through ports. A transport chain for progress has been achieved in stacking lumber and establishing standardized metal cargoes.

A considerable rationalization effect was achieved by increasing container transport. It is good to know that this branch of our national economy is gaining efficiency and increasing its technological level. The ship builders of the Rostock Neptun shipyard on 28 October will work a full day's shift on four new freighters in order to complete these vessels prior to the deadline. The workers of the Neptun shipyard are preparing for voluntary work on 28 October like the workers of other enterprises of our country. I have many reports showing concretely and in detail how preparations are made and planned for 20 October.

Apartment building combines on that Saturday will build numerous apartments in overfulfillment of the plan. The Erfurt apartment builders, for instance, want to put out production worth M800,000 on that day. The workers of Electrokohle Berlin-Lichtenberg VEB, where the idea of this kind of work was born, plan an additional output of merchandise that day totaling M300,000. The railway steel workers in Dessau on that day will complete construction work worth M100,000 and an industrial production output worth M40,000.

Dear listeners, if you take all these targets of enterprises together you will get an additional product on 28 October worth several hundred million marks. That pays, that will get us ahead, that will be to the benefit of all.

Dear listeners, let us also note that last week the dollar reached a record low exchange rate of DM1.86. You will remember that just a few weeks ago people got excited because the DM2 limit had been surpassed. Now the dollar again has lost 14 pfennigs, and the gold price on the London gold market achieved a record height of $227 per ounce.

Despite the American President's word of honor, despite summit meetings and avowals, the dollar keeps falling and confusing the capitalist currency system. The consequences for the world market and the economy of the world will be grave and manifold. Though the U.S. industry achieved export advantages through the low exchange rate of the dollar, the deterioration of the exchange rate portends considerable damage for the U.S. economy; more expensive imports and stepped up inflation in the United States, considerably decreased purchasing power for millions of working people in the western world who are getting paid in dollars. Oil exporting countries whose contracts still are based on dollars, suffer great losses, enormous currency speculation is underway. Real estate and factories in the United States are bought by capitalists of other countries for the devalued dollar which entails further production curtailments in their own country.

All these are elements and facts proving every day how the capitalist economy is becoming more entangled in the antagonisms of crisis.

NAUMANN ADDRESSES BERLIN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

LD172140Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The ninth meeting of the Berlin City Assembly took place in Berlin's town hall today. The meeting discussed regional rationalization. One of the speakers in the debate was Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED. Listen to an excerpt from his speech.

[Naumann--begin recording] Dear deputies, comrades and friends: In the 3d year of successfully implementing the Ninth SED Congress decisions, the decisions that influence the lives of our people and the development of the GDR capital, Berlin, are brought home to us most persuasively. In the present chapter of the 30-year record of our state, it is becoming clear that high physical, socioeconomic and political-ideological prerequisites are needed in order to constantly implement socialism; that is, to do everything for the people's welfare. We can well understand that the city government's report to the city assembly and the speech delivered here made it clear that present directions in the economic field are exceedingly important for the future of our socialist state. In 1976/1977 we completed almost 20,000 housing units, almost as many as in the whole of the 1971-75 5-Year Plan. With the help of building workers from other areas, including almost 6,000 youngsters in the FDJ to assist Berlin, we created 27 new schools in the past 2 years, 26 gymnasiums, 20 nursery-creche units, 34 new supermarkets, 9 club restaurants, 2 indoor swimming pools, 6 service facilities and several youth clubs.

We did well in providing our residential areas with trees and shrubs. Some 100 hectares of trees and shrubs will be planted as part of Berlin's integrated housing program in 1978. It is, in part, the result of our policy on subsidies, which is geared to public welfare. This policy is the subject of anxious advice from political spokesmen of the bourgeoisie, particularly in the FRG.

You can observe human rights by applying your economic resources to subsidize housing construction, insure stable prices for staple foods, rents, energy and public transport and to support families with many children and young married couples. On the other hand, you can, like the United States, the wealthiest capitalist country, use your budget so that 25 million Americans live in poverty, 10 million are unemployed and, according to official statistics, 23 million Americans are illiterate.

If, like the FRG, in its 1978 federal budget, you apply the tidy sum of over DM50 billion, about 1/3 of the budget, to subsidizing armaments, it will be seen that comparisons with the GDR's policy on subsidies appropriately encourage federal citizens to ask questions. That is why we must sharply reject any intervention in our internal policy in this field. The forces of our people, united in the national front, will march ahead unswervingly along the road of the advanced socialist society and mobilize every effort for this policy, which benefits people, and consistently act in the spirit of the decisions adopted by our people's chamber at its latest meeting.

With our investments to build up Berlin's industry, construction industry and municipal projects, we are providing an important part of the conditions which will facilitate steady progress and are to be used and expanded for the benefit of the population. The willingness to work well grows on this soil, not least of all mass approval, rightly cited by City Councillor Reutter, to do voluntary unpaid work on 28 October. By the joint efforts of all five parties, the FDGB, FDJ, the Chamber of Technology, Women's Federation and the other mass organizations we will succeed in steadily and harmoniously developing local living conditions. [end recording]

KIDNAPING ATTEMPT ABORTED BY SECURITY ORGANS

AU131743Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: 'Unscrupulous Kidnaping Prevented"]

[Text] On 8 October 1978 GDR security organs prevented the kidnaping of a minor by arresting FRG citizen Lothar Erichsen in the act of committing a crime at the Hirschberg GDR border crossing point. The child was to be abducted to the FRG against the will of the mother, who is vested with the right to educate the child, by using a clever disguise. In the process of transit agreement was to be criminally abused. Investigative proceedings were instigated and an arrest warrant was issued. The motor vehicle used for the crime was confiscated.

TWO WEST GERMANS ARRESTED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

LD161138Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1032 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR security organs have detained Heinz and Gisela Schlabe, who traveled to the GDR from Solingen (FRG), for systematic espionage carried out over many years for the federal intelligence service (BND). They were caught during the act of spying.

They were trained by specialists of the federal intelligence service for their subversive activities in the GDR. A special communications system enabled them to receive new instructions from and to supply intelligence information to the FRG secret service at any time. Preliminary proceedings have been instituted and arrest warrants issued.

BRIEFS

AID TO ETHIOPIA--Addis Ababa--A solidarity consignment from the GDR worth over M1.1 million was handed over to the Ethiopian relief and rehabilitation commission in Addis Ababa on Friday by representatives from the GDR embassy. The consignment includes foodstuffs. textiles and technical equipment. The solidarity goods had arrived in the Ethiopian port of Assab a few days before on board the GDR freighter Anton Saefkow. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0733 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD]

PRESIDENT LOSONCZI SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW POPE

LD171855Y Budapest MTI in English 1810 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct, MTI--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent the following greetings to Pope John Paul II Tuesday:

His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, Vatican City: On behalf of the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I express my good wishes on the occasion that you have been elected to be the pope of the Roman Catholic Church. We hope that under the guidance of your holiness the Catholic Church continues to take an active share in solving vital issues concerning most directly humanity; in the promotion of the cause of detente and disarmament and ensuring peaceful future for the peoples.

LAZAR CABLES PHOMVIHAN ON FLOODS IN LAOS

LD171834Y Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct, MTI--Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar cabled his condolences to Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan on the grave floods that hit several areas in the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR RECEIVE DEPARTING MEXICAN ENVOY

LD180705Y Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct, MTI--Roberto de Negri Yberri, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico, left Budapest for good. Prior to his departure, the ambassador was received on a farewell call by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly.

POLISH PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ TO VISIT SOON

LD172154Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The polish premier is to visit Budapest during the weekend. Piotr Jaroszewicz will pay a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar.

PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

LD171930Y Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct, MTI--The HSWP delegation which had attended the 3rd congress of the Australian Socialist Party under the leadership of Jozsef Bondor, member of the Central Committee, returned from Australia on Tuesday. The party delegation, invited by the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party, visited also New Zealand where they had talks with the Socialist Unity Party's Executive Committee on current issues of the international situation and of the international communist movement as well as on cooperation between the two parties. Agreement was reached on the continued development of relations in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism. In New Zealand the delegation was received by information Minster H. Templeton and by J. Scott, deputy minister for foreign affairs.

COMMUNIQUE ON BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD171858Y Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

["Joint Communique on the Belgian Socialist Party's Visit--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct, MTI-- At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the delegation of the Belgian Socialist Party, led by Minister of State Jos van Eynde, member of the party's Presidium, stayed in Hungary between October 9-16. The members of the delegation were: Parliamentary Deputies Jeanne Adriaessens and Andre Degroeve, member of the Presidium, National Secretary Andre Leonard as well as Senator Lucien Radoux, member of the European Parliament.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met the delegation and Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, carried on talks with the delegates. Present at the discussions were Istvan Lendvai and Bela Szikszay, deputy department heads at the CC.

The two parties' representatives surveyed current issues of the international situation. They found in agreement that the development of the international cooperation between states of differing social systems was necessary both as far as bilateral relations and cooperation in international organizations were concerned. The development of cooperation between states was an important factor of the cause of promoting world peace, peoples' security and social progress.

At the talks, agreement was revealed that in current international situation local tensions and wars as well as the increase of the armaments race were causing the main problem. Therefore the two parties support the stepping up of actions by progressive and peace-loving forces for defending the achievements attained so far in detente and for taking practical measures aimed at curbing the armaments race. In this spirit they take a stand in favour of agreements on strategic arms limitation and on the reduction of central European armed forces which do not curtail the security of the parties concerned. They voice again their countries' resolute endeavour to implement consistently every recommendation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

The two parties' representatives regard as important the fact that negotiations are being conducted between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community. They expressed hope that progress will be made at the coming talks in the shaping of the forms of relations between the two organizations.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Belgian Socialist Party have confirmed their solidarity with the peoples fighting for their independence and liberation and that they condemn racialist regimes.

The two sides established that the cooperation between the HSWP and the Belgian Socialist Party contributed to strengthening confidence and friendship between the two countries' peoples, to the expansion of mutually advantageous Belgian-Hungarian relations and to the strengthening of people and security on the continent. The representatives of the two parties agreed on the continued development of their cooperation.

Concluding the talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the delegation of the BSP invited a HSWP delegation to pay a visit to Belgium. The invitation was accepted.

The Belgian delegation left Budapest. They were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Miklos Ovari.

MAGYAR NEMZET ANALYZES SITUATION AFTER CAMP DAVID

LD152121Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 Oct, MTI--"99 percent of the cards are in Washington's hands, said years ago Anwar as-Sadat in an exaggerated style characteristic of him. One can hardly accuse the Egyptian president that he had not kept his word: He has really put all his political stakes on the American run of cards", says the commentary in MAGYAR NEMZET's Sunday issue. "Of course, Egypt and its current head are treated separate in progressive Arab circles having sometimes perhaps too much confidence in the shakiness of As-Sadat's situation."

The commentary then goes on to state that "percentage calculation in politics is always dangerous and mostly also mistaken. What can be the percentage of the stakes put on Anwar as-Sadat in Washington's own Mid-Eastern strategy? According to critical analysers of Egypt's situation the person of the head of state is today of extreme importance in American plans, but the country's ruling circles would in a given situation continue his line irrespective of As-Sadat. Maybe they would do so even more consistently. This is being guessed by observers criticising the personality of the president and mostly the unfounded state of his economic policy. To their mind As-Sadat appears nearly as the last 'Nasirist' at least on grounds of his style of leading, while there are more and more in the government of the 'manager-type' persons who graduated from Western universities, mostly overseas. From this follows that one feels a bit rash when in other Arab capitals too great percentage of the criticism is directed on a single Egyptian person."

There is a good thing to everything, quotes the commentary the opinion of a leftist analyser in Cairo who thinks that after Camp David the class fronts will get clear sooner or later and progressive forces benefit from this in the long run. At present, however, progressive and reactionary Arab capitals are seeking each other in a strange way in the Middle East disarranged by As-Sadat's separate peace but this situation can hardly keep on. Since As-Sadat withdrew the most populous Arab country with the biggest military force from the conflict with Israel, the progressive forces seek the support by conservative regimes not only because of Egypt's political isolation but also because of self-protection (this applies first of all for Syria which is by far not only theoretically in the firing-line through its more and more burdensome commitment in Lebanon).

"The Saudi Arabian and other reactionary governments, on the other hand, thwart their own social opponents to keep them calm. The considerable Saudi Arabian financial aid provided for the PLO and the surprisingly consistent representation of the Palestinian rights in Riyadh reflect the intention of restraint."

"In other words the Camp David peace accord can be defined as a political premature baby that has to be rejected even by those who are among the ones generating the social processes which led As-Sadat to the separate bargaining. So we have to draw a line amongst those turning down Camp David: There are ones who refuse the type and essence of the bargaining and others who regard it only as overhasty and seek a 'comprehensive Camp David' and not Geneva when demanding new negotiations from Washington," concludes MAGYAR NEMZET's commentary.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI, JAROSZEWICZ CONGRATULATE NEW POPE

LD171642Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the election of the new pope, John Paul II, Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz addressed a telegram to him in which they convey cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the nation and supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic.

The telegram reads: The momentous decision of the cardinals' conclave gives Poland great satisfaction. For the first time in history the papal throne is occupied by a son of the Polish people who, in unity and with the collaboration of all citizens, are (?building) the greatness and prosperity of their socialist homeland. He is the son of a people known in the world for their singular love of peace, people who warmly advocate friendship and cooperation among all nations, people who have made a universally recognized contribution to the development of human culture. The Polish leaders express their conviction that these momentous causes will be served by the further development of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See.

Ambassador to Italy Comments

AU171657Y Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Rome, 17 Oct, ANSA--Poland's ambassador to Rome, Stanislaw Trepczynski, made the following statement today to a group of newsmen here.

"Not more than a year ago in this place, the first secretary, Edward Gierek, met with the Italian and international press when he spoke of his meeting with Pope Paul VI. it is worthwhile to cite the following first secretary's words on that occasion", he said.

Gierek was quoted as saying that the Vatican visit had given him the opportunity to personally meet with the pope and to deal with questions of interest to both sides and to pass on the deep esteem of the Polish people for the pope and his activities, inspired as they were by concern over the world's fate and hope for lasting peace and cooperation among men.

At that time no one had an inkling that today we would have a Polish pope, the ambassador said. However, the diplomat felt sure that the choice of the pope was not motivated by his being Polish, but because Cardinal Wojtyla's qualities well suited the needs of the church in today's world.

Of course, the choice of a Pole at the head of the Catholic Church could not help but be a source of pride to Poland and its people, the ambassador continued. The choice of a pope is a matter of world import, given the Vatican's important role not only within the church but around the globe, Trepczynski said.

The Second Vatican Council marked the start of that opening toward the world launched by Pope John XXIII, and so fruitfully pursued by Paul VI, he said. This opening has also shown itself to be [words indistinct] in terms of relations between Poland the Holy See, he said, "We hope that this line will be (?pursued by) the new pontiff [words indistinct] the diplomat continued.

"It is undoubtedly a factor of marked importance that the new pope has been chosen from a country which during its history has confirmed its devotion, not only for the nation's ideals, but also for universal [words indistinct] from a people that has always declared themselves advocates of social justice, human unity and peace and cooperation among nations", he said.

"As ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland at the Quirinale, I believe that I am in a position to express the hope [words indistinct] this Polish pontificate augurs well for the further development of friendly relations between Italy and Poland", Trepczynski said.

Warsaw Radio Commentary

LD172056Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Commentary by Jerzy Hanbowski]

[Text] A day has passed since the moment when, from St Peter's Square in Rome, the traditional words "habemus papam" proclaimed to the whole Christian world the news that the College of Cardinals had elected a new Roman Catholic leader. "Habemus papam" means "we have a pope," and this was shortly followed by the name by which he was known until then.

The whole world knows that the new pope is a Pole, a son of our people who knows its history from personal experience, its wartime drama, its great toil in reconstruction and its daily (?existence) which has led us from the verge of biological extinction to the place which, by our common effort, we have won for ourselves in the present-day world.

It is impossible to resist this kind of reflection when hastily sketching out a biography of Pope John II. It is impossible not to pause to contemplate the road he followed as a young man--deprived by war of his chance to pursue his studies, later undertaken in hiding from the Hitlerite occupier at secret teaching sessions run by Krakow University, which was closed by the Germans--about the road which he later followed through every rung of church hierarchy to the highest office, along which he nevertheless found time to lead to the eternal city a pilgrimage of Polish clergymen who were former inmates of Nazi camps.

Today the minds and hearts of all Poles, of all the people throughout the world, believers and nonbelievers, those gathered around the Catholic Church and those professing other religions, are united in their best wishes for the new pope. Those wishes flow from the deep conviction that the new father of the Catholic Church will devote his pontificate to the cause of greatest importance for the present-day world: The cause of peace. Since the time of the Second Vatican Council, since the proclamation that the church would be open to the problems of the contemporary world, since John XXIII's encyclical "pacem in terris," our world's hopes have also been linked with every enterprise which the Catholic Church has undertaken, among other enterprises, to secure world peace and a sense of security among states and peoples.

In their conviction that Pope John Paul II's policy will represent a continuation of that of his great predecessors, people hearing the words "habemus papam" will today be united once more in hope, regardless of whether they are believers or atheists.

Today, peace and educating people in wanting peace is a matter of utmost importance, but it is also the most complex. When the last of the few non-Italian popes called by the church to the highest office, Hadrian VI was dying 455 years ago, he said, in his bitterness, that he had achieved so little in his short pontificate: "Oh, how much depends on the time in which even the best man happens to live." But we are talking about the present time, the present-day world. The time of the beginning of John Paul II's pontificate is incomparably more difficult, and this is why his pontificate will be great only inasmuch as he is able to find, among all the confused paths, the most proper one, one of respect for all the various roads chosen by states and peoples, for different philosophies, for different political and social systems, a path which will lead to peace.

If he succeeds, those who follow us will be able to appreciate the momentousness and at the same time the beauty of the words of the ancient Christian ritual: "Habemus papam."

PAP Reviews Polish Church

LD180742Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct, PAP--The Roman Catholic Church in Poland is divided into 24 dioceses in which there are 6,716 parishes, including 420 monastic parishes. There are 14,039 sacreal buildings in Poland; 9,982 churches and 4,057 chapels. Some 1,500 churches destroyed during World War II were rebuilt in the years 1946-1970, and 359 churches and chapels were built in the same period. In the years 1971-1976 permissions were given for the construction, reconstruction or expansion of 365 churches and chapels.

There are 19,865 clergymen in Poland, 4,790 of whom are monks. There are 75 bishops and archbishops and one cardinal. There are 993 clergymen on missions abroad, among them 665 monks, 250 nuns and 78 diocesan priests. There are 42 monastic orders and male congregations in Poland which have at their disposal 533 houses, and 10[illegible] nunneries and convents having at their disposal 2,487 houses for 27,646 nuns in this country.

The Roman Catholic Church in Poland runs 44 higher seminaries--of which 20 are monastic seminaries--attended by 5,058 alumni, including 1,451 monastic alumni. Eleven lower seminaries--of which nine are monastic--are attended by 562 alumni, including 432 monatic ones. Two higher schools in Poland: The Lublin Catholic University and the Academy of Catholic Theology in Warsaw are attended by 3,858 students, including 1,722 chergymen. Orders and convents in Poland run 10 schools; Eight general education secondary schools and two vocational schools.

As many as 116 Christian periodicals and newspapers are published in Poland of which 94 are Roman Catholic. The total single impression of these papers amounts to 850,000 copies.

In 1977 Christian publishing houses brought out 384 titles of books in the total impression of 733,000 copies. In addition, published were Roman Catholic catechisms--22 titles, 347,000 copies--and Roman Catholic prayer books--29 titles, total impression of 790,000 copies.

GIEREK REPORTED INDISPOSED; KATOWICE 'INCIDENT' CITED

LD171049Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 14-15 Oct 78 p 14 LD

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Contradictory Rumors About Edward Gierek's Health"]

[Text] Warsaw--What has become of Polish party First Secretary Edward Gierek? Since the announcement of the postponement of a visit to Bulgaria which he was to begin 3 October, because--as an official communique delicately put it--"the leader of the delegation was suffering from flu," the Polish leader has not been seen in public.

This communique was greeted with some surprise and even with some skepticism by many observers. In fact, on the eve of his planned departure for Bulgaria, Gierek, who seemed to be in excellent health, delivered a televised speech in Katowice, Silesia, on the occasion of the start of the academic year. Furthermore, at 0700 Tuesday, Polish radio confirmed in its news bulletin the start of the visit to Bulgaria, only to announce at 0800 that it had been postponed. Some Polish journalists who were to accompany the delegation were already waiting for it at Bemowo military airfield on the outskirts of Warsaw.

Therefore, it was clear that the postponement of the visit to Bulgaria had been announced at the last moment. Was flu a sufficient explanation for such a sudden decision? Furthermore, would it provide an adequate explanation of Gierek's absence from the public scene for as long as 11 days?

It is not surprising that, in such a situation, the most alarming rumors, which should be treated with the usual caution, have started circulating in Poland. According to some travelers arriving from Katowice, a widespread rumor about an incident which supposedly occurred during the first secretary's visit to the region has been circulating in Silesia. According to some other people in Warsaw itself, Gierek had a heart attack and now needs prolonged rest. It will be noticed, however, that the second hypothesis does not necessarily rule out the first.

Under different circumstances there would undoubtedly be no need to report these rumors, but under a socialist system they are news whether they prove true or not.

GIEREK SENDS LETTER TO POLISH-FRG FORUM IN OLSZTYN

LD171855Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct, PAP--In a letter to the participants in a Poland-FRG forum held in Olsztyn, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PUWP CC, emphasized the importance of overcoming the past and building a lasting peaceful coexistence between Poland and the FRG and their nations. The relations between the two countries were most acutely and tragically burdened by the past, especially by the Nazi crimes. Overcoming this heritage and shaping peaceful coexistence between the two countries situated in the neuralgic zone of central Europe are of particular importance not only for them but also for security and peace all over the continent. Full awareness of that fact should accompany and be a starting point for any constructive undertakings in mutual relations between Poland and the FRG.

The provisions adopted by us as well as joint statements and the agreements concluded by the two governments mapped out the right direction and opened up good prospects. To consistently implement all the decisions taken is a No 1 task at the moment.

The first PUWP CC secretary indicated that the materialization of the goal in question is not a task that faces only the leaders and governments of both countries. It can be only attained when all groups of society in both countries take an active part in its implementation.

Apart from the continuation of political dialogue, the expansion of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, of particular importance is the question of shaping the opinions and attitudes in societies which help remove the still existing obstacles, as well as the continuation of normalization and development of relations.

We are happy, reads the letter, that outstanding representatives of political parties, parliaments, social organizations, science, culture and press of both countries engage in the matter. I would like to voice the hope that the present, second meeting will produce good results and will favor a deeper, mutual understanding and progress in overall relations between Poland and the FRG.

While constructively discussing all important issues related to those relations I would be greatful if you could pay particular attention to the preparation of communities, especially young generations, for life in peace, for coexistence in peace. Poland has come out in the UN with a draft declaration on this issue.

WARSAW PAPER SEES MEAT SHORTAGE CONTINUING

AU171601 [Editorial Report AU] Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish on 16 October on page 3 reprints a 2,600 word article "insignificantly abridged" which originally appeared in the October issue of IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA. The article was written by Marek Holdakowski and is entitled "The Topical Problems of the Meat Market." ZYCIE WARSZAWY says it is reprinting the article because of the "topicality of the issues and the readers' interest in the subject."

Holdakowski cites figures to show that, compared with last year, meat supplies to the market this year increased only insignificantly "both from the point of view of the supply, which fell far short of the need in past years, and of the current increase in incomes." Incomes have increased 2.5 times relative to the possibilities for increasing meat supplies to the market, the author notes. In addition, the choice of meat marketed is poor. "It must be stated," The author continues, "that we are unable to keep up with the constantly growing demand for meat and meat products. The scope of progress possible in this sphere is small and hardly noticeable by society. Various undertakings, consistency and time are needed to attain a higher level. Without taking imports into account, one cannot do much in this sphere overnight. This means that our difficulties on the meat market will continue for some time," the author states.

The author notes that there is "great confusion on the meat market, particularly with excessive meat purchases, growing lines and losses of time in meat purchasing, and increasing difficulties being experienced by the working people in providing themselves with meat." In the author's opinion, the reason is that the cash incomes of the population are growing at a high rate while meat supplies are stagnating and prices are kept unchanged.

The author states again that "in the nearest future we will be unable to insure an increase in supplies on the meat market, enabling us to come close to conditions of balance." In the 1971-75 period the per capita meat consumption in Poland increased from 53 to 70 kilograms annually, or by 17 kilograms. "The evaluation of the present situation in agricultural production indicates that in the nearest future meat consumption will increase but little."

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE

LD172150Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Almost 100 eminent publicists, commentators and chief editors from the press, radio and television of 26 countries in Europe and North America attended the opening of the fourth journalists' meeting in Jablonna near Warsaw today. This time, the meeting is devoted to the role and tasks of the mass communication media in spreading the idea of peace, the consolidation of security, the development of international cooperation and mutual understanding among nations.

The participants were addressed today by Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs. He stressed at the outset that the fundamental problem facing the contemporary world is the maintenance of peace and security. Detente is the basic process in international relations, begun and developed on the basis of a policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different systems of government. The minister went on to say that the mass communication media and the entire journalistic output could be described as important factors participating in the creation of interstate relations; they could have a particularly positive effect on strengthening the peaceful structure of the world by removing the superstitions and prejudices amassed in the course of long centuries of history, and by showing the great spiritual and civilizing qualities achieved by other nations.

Jaroszewicz Addresses Journalists

LD180718Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct, PAP--Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today met participants in the international journalist meeting which began in Jablonna near Warsaw on Monday.

While addressing the journalists, the premier stressed that Poland attached particular importance to consolidation of the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence. We stand for development of cooperation among all states, regardless of their political systems, Jaroszewicz said.

The Poles received the news of Cardinal Karol Wojtyla's elevation to papacy with satisfaction, went on the premier. The choice of a pope has always been an event of paramount significance for the Roman Catholic Church and due to the role the church plays in lives of the faithful, due to international prestige of the Holy See and its contribution to the cause of peace and mankind's development in particular, a pope's election arouses general interest. This time it is a Pole who has become a pope, the fact which in itself is of historic significance, and undoubtedly is a proof of his country's high esteem and of prestige which Poland and her people, conscious of their great and noble traditions, enjoy in the life of present generations. It is also an expression of appreciation for the new pope's personal qualities. We attach great hopes to his pontificate, conscious of his great predecessors' contribution to the cause of peace and coexistence of nations. The newly elected pope chose the name of John Paul II. We believe it is a promising prognostic.

Referring to international problemmatique [as received], Premier Jaroszewicz said that the intensifying arms race is stirring special concern in Poland. The transplanting of technological competition onto the military sphere threatens with incalculable consequences for the existing balance.

The premier recalled the famous Polish initiative presented at the current session of the UN General Assembly and concerning the education of societies in the spirit of peace. This idea--Premier Jaroszewicz said--had been put forward four years ago, also at the UN session, by PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek. Launching this idea, Poland was acting on the assumption that world peace was a supreme matter not only for states and governments, but also for nations. The Polish proposal, which is i.a. the subject of your discussion--Piotr Jaroszewicz said--concerns the means that have to be undertaken for the improvement of international atmosphere, for the deepening of mutual confidence. In this context P. Jaroszewicz stressed the importance of the journalistic profession: "You are among those who shape--said he--the opinion of your own society towards other nations. You can co-create the good atmosphere for the development of international cooperation. The attitudes of tolerancy and mutual respect, the knowledge of life and history of other nations need be developed and strengthened".

Next the premier answered questions put by journalists. Discussing Poland's economic development he said that the country was developing very actively. Such a direction brings successes but also, which is a natural thing, difficulties. Many of them are of an objective nature, but sometimes they also arise from our own faults. For not always we can properly utilize our own economic potential and manage effectively. When talking about Poland's foreign trade relations premier said that her cooperation with the CMEA member-countries does not limit her economic relations with the capitalist countries. We are an open country, and we use no barriers nor limits towards any other state.

PAP CORRESPONDENT NOTES FURTHER RAPPROCHEMENT IN SALT

AU131321Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Oct 78 pp 1-2 AU

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz: "Soviet-American SALT II Talks: Further Rapprochement Between Views"]

[Text] Geneva, PAP--The Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks--SALT II--resumed in Geneva, have brought a further rapprochement between views. This makes it possible to expect that these talks may shortly result in the conclusion of an agreement. This was confirmed on Tuesday by circles close to both delegations, which stated that the talks were developing in a constructive and businesslike atmosphere. These talks are based on the jointly adopted principle of equality and equal security. As a result of the talks, the American side stated, the text of a Soviet-American agreement about 60 pages long has already been worked out, and will be supplemented with decisions that are on the agenda of the present talks.

In the opinion of Geneva observers, in addition to decisions concerning strategic arms limitation, this agreement should also include the main directions for talks at the next stage, SALT III, which are due to begin immediately after the SALT II agreement is signed. The Geneva press commentaries emphasize that the present stage in the talks implies the elaboration of an agreement that, from the point of view of the interest of world peace, may be of crucial importance. At the same time, the commentators indicate that the talks are rather difficult, because they involve the defense of the basic interests of both superpowers and the most complicated systems of weaponry. However, it is being stressed that what has already been achieved indicates the full feasibility of strategic arms limitation and reduction, and provides firm foundations for further progress. The commentaries emphasize that the Soviet Union is consistently stating its willingness to expand the scope of the agreements, thus diminishing the threat of confrontation and paving the road toward international cooperation on the basis of equal security and in line with the rule that political detente should be backed by an increased scope of military detente. All commentaries note the enormous interest of world opinion in the further development of SALT talks whose results will be of key importance for developing the peaceful structure of international relations.

POLISH PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH DPRK

LD160912Y Warsaw PAP in English 0511 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 16 Oct, PAP--In connection with the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which took place barely a month after the creation of the Korean people's state, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote: "We support, first of all, the legitimate strivings of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning peaceful solution of Korea's division and her reunification. Both countries have passed through a difficult period of industrialization and social transformations connected with this process. At present, we have entered the stage of building a developed socialist society. Similarity of aims and development facilitates economic, scientific, technological as well as cultural cooperation between the two countries. Hence, it is not strange that People's Korea, whose economy is one of the most dynamic in Asia, is a partner greatly appreciated by Poland. The Koreans supply Poland's industry with raw materials such as magnesite, while Poland delivers to Korea machinery and industrial products. We also share views concerning international activities. Poland and the DPRK, both members of the socialist community, have significantly contributed to solving the most topical international problems."

RCP'S STAND ON COMMUNIST-WORKERS MOVEMENT REPORTED

AU131415Y Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 19/1978 pp 30-34 AU

[Constantin Florea: "RCP's Stand on New Phenomena and Trends in the Communist and Workers Movement"]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the 3 August meeting with the central party Aktiv--a document of exceptional and principled importance and having numerous theoretical and practical implications--constitutes a brilliant, pragmatic guide for all of our party's political-ideological activities. The speech placed special emphasis on a detailed analysis of the new phenomena and trends currently occurring in the communist and workers movement, and provided a comprehensive, scientific and creative substantiation of the RCP's stand on these phenomena and trends, and of its policy of continuously strengthening its relations of solidarity with all the communist and workers parties, and with all the contemporary revolutionary and progressive forces.

As stated in the party secretary general's speech, after the conference of European communist parties (Berlin 1976), the independent policies of the various communist and workers parties developed more markedly, and the principles of equality, mutual esteem and respect in the relations among these parties were asserted more strongly. However, tendencies of interfering in the internal affairs of certain communist and workers parties continued to be noted during this period.

After the Berlin conference, various communist and workers parties in Europe and on other continents strengthened their positions and are playing a greater role and exercising a greater influence on national and international politics. This shows that those parties were correct in promoting an independent policy based on the historic and national realities prevailing in their own country. Thus, practical experience confirms the fact that the communist and workers parties can play an important role in politics, and they can be successful in the revolutionary struggle only if they base their activities on the concrete social, historic and national conditions existing in their countries. This is why our party--as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his speech to the central party--state aktiv meeting--believes that everything possible should be done to forcefully assert, in the future, too, these principles in relations within the communist and workers movement, and to enforce respect for each party's right to establish its policies, revolutionary strategy and tactics independently, in keeping with the conditions prevailing in its country, without any foreign interference.

At the same time, the RCP believes that the best suited means should be used to continuously strengthen the international cooperation and solidarity among the communist and workers parties. Following an independent policy does not and should not infringe on solidarity among those parties, or on the development of an ever broader and closer cooperation among them in the struggle for democracy, socialism and peace. On the contrary, a close dialectical unity exists between the development of an independent policy by each party, and the lasting development, on new bases, of the unity and solidarity of the communist and workers parties.

Full equality of rights, noninterference in the affairs of other parties, respect for each party's right to decide its policies independently in keeping with the conditions under which it is working, are basic principles for interparty solidarity. Resolute and unwavering application of these principles is an objective requirement and a basic condition for achieving a new type of unity within the communist and workers movement, and for continuously enhancing the force and influence of the communist and workers parties in the world arena.

Amid the profound social and national changes that have been taking place in the world, various communist parties in West Europe and in other parts of the world have intensified their efforts to resolve the specific problems affecting their respective countries. Proceeding from the premise that each party has the inalienable right to select its ways, methods and forms of revolutionary struggle independently, our party completely understands these efforts, and believes that, by and large, the lines adopted by those parties are correct.

This also applies to the idea of Eurocommunism. In itself, this concept is not designed to change the course of the process of revolutionary struggle and the construction of the socialist society, a process that is taking place amid varied social, economic, historic and geographical conditions. At the same time, the basic criterion for appraising the communist and workers parties is not the area or region in which they are active, but the way in which they solve the basic problems of achieving revolutionary changes in society. In fact, the principles of socialism and communism cannot be classified according to national or regional criteria. These general principles should be implemented in accordance with the conditions prevailing in each country, with the level of development of the society and with the extent of mass support for these principles. In view of these considerations, our party regards Eurocommunism as an expression of the fact that those parties want to promote an independent policy and adapt their revolutionary struggle to the situation in their countries and to the interests and aspirations of the great majority of the people. "Eurocommunism," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, "does not raise the issue of ideological revision; its purpose is to find ways of implementing the socialist principles in accordance with the economic, social and historic conditions existing in the developed capitalist countries.

In the view of the RCP, the diversity of political strategies should not bring the parties into opposition with each other; should not lead to the negation of experiences and methods already verified in practice, or to the absolutization of concepts under certain specific conditions. The fact that certain parties are against following a set model for building socialism cannot, of course, justify pretensions to set another model as being obligatory for the other parties.

Differences of opinion and conflicts in connection with various issues emerging in the communist movement can be discussed in a principled and scientific manner between the parties and leaderships, in a spirit of equality and mutual respect. In accordance with the decisions of the tenth party congress; reconfirmed at the 11th congress and at the party national conference, the RCP will continue to resist attempts to force it to censure or condemn other parties, it will, on the contrary, consistently militate to clarify differences of political or ideological views in a comradely manner, and will do everything in its power to clear up misunderstandings and strengthen solidarity. This position is fully in keeping with the interests of our party, with the cause of the solidarity and unity of the communist parties, and with the struggle of all revolutionary and progressive forces.

Recently, certain communist parties have stopped using the term Marxism-Leninism. In examining this phenomenon, our party proceeds from the profoundly creative spirit of scientific socialism, from the workers class' revolutionary concept of the world and of life.

Scientific socialism was formulated by Marx and Engels, while Lenin made a particularly important contribution to its elaboration, however, none of them required that the new revolutionary theory bear his name. The term of Marxism-Leninism was used in recognition of their great merits as great revolutionary thinkers and militants. Scientific socialism, however, is not a closed, ossified doctrine. Its revolutionary nature resides precisely in the fact that it is continually developing and growing in step with the changes occurring in social life, in the practices of the communist parties and in universal knowledge, and that it does not issue unyielding theses decreed for all eternity, but helps to study and understand events.

The RCP believes that the use or non-use of the term Marxism-Leninism should not be turned into a basic issue or into a matter of principle of the communist and workers movement. Each party has the right to choose its name and to call itself what it considers most appropriate. What counts is not whether a party calls itself Marxist-Leninist or "true Marxist-Leninist;" what counts is the scientific content of the theory by which it is guided, the correctness of its political line, and its faithfulness to the basic principles of socialism and to the requirements of life. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, "In our times, which are characterized by the rapid development of the production forces, the most comprehensive scientific-technical revolution and by enormous progress in human knowledge, the primary goal is to continuously enrich scientific socialism and increase each party's contribution to developing our revolutionary theory in accordance with the requirements of mankind's development and with social practices. Only thus will the communist parties and the revolutionary movement be able to develop even more forcefully and to fulfill their historic mission, which is the revolutionary changing of the world and the insuring of peace.

Certain Western parties have recently been criticizing various concrete problems in the socialist countries, and the policies they have adopted in certain cases. In his speech at the meeting with the central party-state aktiv, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu openly stated our party's views and considerations in connection with this problem.

Our party proceeds from the fact that, generally speaking, the socialist countries have achieved historical successes, such as: The elimination of exploitation and exploiting classes, the abolition of the grave economic and social inequalities of the capitalist system, increases in the material and intellectual living standards of the masses, and remarkable successes in building socialism. Socialism is increasingly revealing itself as the only system likely to free mankind from exploitation and oppression and to fulfill all the peoples' aspirations for social and national freedom and justice.

It is true that certain problems have not been completely solved in the socialist countries, and that the principles of socialist ethics and equity have not always been fully applied; abuses were also committed at certain times, on which the RCP, like other parties, took a stand. There are also problems which will be solved once the production forces are developed to a higher degree, and once science, culture, education, and the resources and means owned by the society are developed more intensively. On the other hand, one must remember that the reactionary and imperialist circles are trying to use their propaganda to defame the socialist countries and to cancel out the growing influence of the ideas of socialism; carrying out intensive espionage and sabotage activities against these countries. At the same time, in the socialist countries there are also renegades and declasse elements who betray their country.

Under these circumstances, presenting all the achievements of the socialist countries with a question mark will not contribute to insuring a correct understanding by the broad people's masses of socialist realities and to developing the struggle of the workers class and democratic forces in the capitalist countries. The RCP believes that certain aspects of the reality in socialist countries may obviously be criticized; however, one can hardly understand why certain communist parties make official statements against certain acts and events taking place in these countries, since such positions serve neither the respective parties nor the socialist countries and the policy of international detente and cooperation. "While revealing certain mistakes and abuses committed in socialist countries," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, "the communist parties in capitalist countries must also correctly and objectively depict the real states of affairs in the socialist countries, the huge efforts being made to insure their development and to raise the level of civilization of their peoples, as well as the great prospects being opened up by socialism for their material and intellectual prosperity and the freedom of all mankind."

Our age is characterized by great revolutionary, social and national changes, by profound shifts in the world balance of power, by the continuous deepening of the world revolutionary process, and by the growing diversification of the forces interested in the renewing transformation of society. Consequently, the communist and workers parties and the progressive and anti-imperialist forces are faced with new and very complex problems, which must be discussed and cleared up in the interest of successfully waging the revolutionary struggle. All these things necessarily require the development of the exchange of experience among parties, the democratic and creative discussion of problems facing contemporary mankind, and the pericdic organization in this respect of international meetings of communist and workers parties, and new conferences like the one held in Berlin.

One also must bear in mind that the activity of certain political organizations has lately intensified at the international level and that new international centers have come into being; likewise, the activity of the socialist internationale is developing and the organization and running of other parties--liberal, Christian-democratic and others--is on the increase at the world level. The extreme-right organizations, which are openly anticommunist or propagating facist and Hitlerite theories, have also become more active; one should adopt a firm position against them, a position of political and ideological unmasking and combativeness.

Under these circumstances, the RCP believes that the communist parties should discover ways to jointly discuss the new theoretical, ideological and political problems and to take united positions toward various aspects of the evolution of society and international life. It is also necessary to reject various unjust trends occurring at the national and international levels. That is whyour party speaks out for organizing, on fully equal footing, European meetings of communist and workers parties in order to exchange opinions and experience.

Under the current circumstances, a world meeting of communist and workers parties is not possible; but a new European meeting is. Of course, this is not an urgent matter, but one of principle. The aim of such a European meeting of communist parties would be to consolidate and carry on the experience acquired at the Berlin conference, and to contribute to resolving certain new problems that have appeared and are constantly arising in international politics, as well as certain ideological problems.

In the framework of the contemporary revolutionary struggle, of the communist parties' strong development and of the great diversity of circumstances in which they are carrying out their activities, it is obviously impossible to attempt to lead the communist and workers movement from a single center. Life shows that the organization of such a center is neither necessary nor possible. "While militating for the full observance of each party's independence", Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, "we also believe that this independence need not preclude the holding of international meetings for insuring exchanges of views, the clearing up of problems, the strengthening of solidarity among parties and the attaining of a new kind of unity."

The period that has elapsed since the 11th congress has emphasized the unprecedented scope and dynamism of the RCP's international relations, our party's increasingly more active role in the world communist and workers movement and its growing contribution to advancing the general cause of socialism, progress and peace. A decisive role in drafting and carrying out our party-state international policy and asserting the role of the RCP as an active and reliable detachment of the anti-imperialist front devolves on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Our party secretary general's countless meetings and talks in recent years, in Romania or during visits to other countries, with leaders of communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, national liberation movements and government parties in developing countries, as well as with leaders of other revolutionary, progressive and democratic parties and organizations have made a very important contribution to developing our party-state international relations, to asserting the new principles of relations among parties and to strengthening the solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces.

The RCP proceeds from the fact that defending the interests of one's own people, developing its revolutionary achievements and insuring the victory of socialism in each country are the key criteria of each party's revolutionary and internationalist position. At the same time, in keeping with the shifts that have occurred in the last decades in the world, the concept of international solidarity must include both the unity of socialist countries, communist and workers parties and the workers class, as well as support for national liberation movements and unity with all revolutionary and progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism and for solving the major problems facing mankind.

By acting in the spirit of the old internationalist traditions of our revolutionary workers movement and on the basis of decisions adopted by the 11th party congress and the national party conference, the RCP carries out a broad activity of comprehensive cooperation with all communist parties and actively militates for the assertion of a new kind of unity in the communist and workers movement.

Our party also develops broad relations of cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties; considering that it is now absolutely necessary to intensify cooperation among communist parties, on the one hand, and among socialist and social-democratic parties, on the other, both at the national level, in order to accelerate the progressive and democratic development of the respective countries, and at the international level, in the struggle to insure security, a new economic order, disarmament and overall peace.

The RCP also strengthens solidarity with national liberation movements, with government parties in developing countries and nonalined states, and with other democratic parties, including religious ones. This broad international cooperation accords with the interests in the unity of all forces advocating social progress, national independence and sovereignty, friendship and peace among peoples.

It is along these lines that one should consider the RCP's position toward a number of international mass organizations--trade union, youth and women's organizations. These organizations have many shortcomings in their activities and have become rigid and sectarian due to certain mistakes made in the past. Our party, however, considers that overlooking or abolishing them is not the right way to deal with these organizations; one should aim at their reorganization and democratization and turn them into open organizations that can contribute to uniting the working people, women and youth in the struggle to resolve the key problems facing mankind today.

Through its domestic and international activity and through the principled positions adopted on the most important problems of contemporary international life, the RCP makes a significant contribution to enriching revolutionary theory and practice and to insuring the cause of socialism, communism, peace and cooperation among people.

BILL ON EDUCATION PUBLISHED, BASED ON PARTY DECISIONS

AU142105Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 14 Oct 78 AU

[Report on a bill on education published today in the Romanian press]

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Oct, AGERPRES--Based on the decision of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of October 11, 1978, the Romanian press has published today the bill of education. According to a democratic practice used in Romania in the last few years, this bill is to be submitted to public debate, the citizens' proposals, observations and suggestions being conveyed to the Grand National Assembly before the parliament adopts it.

The bill is part of the provisions of the programme of the Romanian Communist Party which establish as fundamental objectives of education the multilateral training of cadres necessary for all fields of activity in close connection with the production requirements, with the moulding and education of the new man, the steady improvement of vocational, scientific and technical training of all working people, the conditions for raising the people's general level of culture and knowledge.

Education--the preamble stresses--has the duty to ensure thorough training of all young people in basic sciences, no matter the specialty they choose. With a view to attaining such an objective, the Romanian state secures the steady improvement and modernization of education of all grades.

The school shall ground on the principle of polytechnization, i.e. the blending of work, education and research. Polyqualification, the possibility of passing from a specialty or activity to another, contributes both to satisfying the general interests of society and to many-sidedly developing the human personality.

As results from the first chapter, Romania's citizens have the right to education, irrespective of nationality, race, sex or religion and of any other restriction which could be a discrimination. Each citizen has access to all grades and forms of education, according to the requirements of the economic and social development of the country as well as to his option and aptitudes.

It is a state education--the bill specifies. School is separate from church. The religious confessions, congregations or communities can organize, as envisaged by the law, schools for the training of religious staff.

The education of all grades is given in Romanian, but, according to the constitution, it is also given in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities.

Education is free of charge, text books being also free of charge for the primary, gymnasial, lyceum and professional education. The pupils and students benefit by scholarships and other forms of material aid. Compulsory education lasts ten years.

Education develops on the basis of the principle of integrating production, scientific research and design. All graduates have jobs according to their competence.

The school cooperates with the family in educating the children, in training them for work and life, the (?parents') civic committees being organized forms of collaboration between school and family and of societal control over educational activity.

Each educational unit, as actually the entire social-economic life of Romania, is guided according to the principle of collective work and management, with the broad participation of teaching staff, pupils and students, of representatives of the working people of economic enterprises as well as of parents' civic committees.

A special chapter on education in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities specifies that, in the territorial-administrative units inhabited also by a population of other nationality than Romanian, there are schools, sections, classes or groups with tuition in the languages of the respective nationalities.

Likewise, to be able to participate actively in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the country, the young people belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities benefit of tuition in Romanian.

They can attend universities with tuition in either their mother tongue or in Romanian. Those who attend schools with tuition in Romanian can have, at request, the language of their nationality as study object. At entrance examinations, the candidates have the right to enter the examination in their mother tongue for the disciplines they studied in it. The education in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities ensures the training and brush-up of the teaching staff as well as the necessary text-books.

For the guidance, control and coordination of education of all grades, the Superior Council of Education and Instruction is set up which elaborates programmes concerning better organization of education, richer content and growing efficiency of the instructive-educative process, analyzes and takes measures for the integration of education with production and scientific research.

According to the bill and to the international conventions Romania is a part to, under the approval of the Ministry of Education and Instruction, foreign citizens and people without citizenship can be admitted to learning institutions of Romania.

The diplomas, certificates and other graduation documents obtained abroad are valid only after they are confirmed by the Ministry of Education and Instruction through graduation documents given by learning units of Romania.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SPAIN'S KING JUAN CARLOS

AU171327Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Majesty Juan Carlos I King of Spain,

On the national day of Spain I extend cordial congratulations and heartfelt wishes for personal happiness to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally, as well as wishes for the friendly Spanish people's prosperity.

I express the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Spain will continue to develop in all fields, to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

RCP DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH PCE OFFICIALS IN MADRID

AU171009Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0924 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Madrid, 17 Oct, AGERPRES--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who are paying a visit to friendship to Spain at the invitation of the Communist Party of Spain [CPS], started talks in Madrid with a delegation of that party led by Ignacio Gallego, member of the Standing Commission of the CPS Executive Committee.

The RCP delegation had an interview with the management of the MUNDO OBRERO, press organ of the Communist Party of Spain.

Virgil Cazacu, deputy prime minister, had an interview with Fernando Alvarez de Miranda, president of the Congress of Deputies of the Cortes.

Highlighted during the interview were the good relations existing between Romania and Spain, between the peoples and parliaments of the two countries, as well as the wish to enhance the contribution they can make to the establishment of a climate of confidence, peace and security on the European Continent and throughout the world.

More on Delegation's Activities

AU172008Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Madrid, 17 Oct, AGERPRES--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Felipe Gonzalez, general secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.

The upward course of the relations between the two parties was evoked on the occasion and the willingness was expressed to further work for their development.

The same day, the RCP delegation called at the Marxist study centre under the CC of the Spanish Communist Party. They met on the occasion the director of the centre, Jose Sandoval, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the Spanish Communist Party, and other members of the centre.

MORE ON ACTIVITIES OF MALAYSIAN SENATE PRESIDENT

Received by Ceausescu

AU172000Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Oct, AGERPRES--On October 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Tan Sri Datuk Haji Omar Yoke Lin Ong [name as received], president of the Senate of Malaysia, who is visiting Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the results obtained in the development, on various planes, of the relations between the two countries. Expressed was also the common interest in a full use of the existing possibilities to expand and deepen these relations in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other domains. Stressed in this respect was the importance of the contacts between the Romanian and Malaysian parliamentarians for the amplification of the relations between the two states. Views were also exchanged on present-day aspects of the international political life, with stress being laid on the fact that international peace and cooperation ask for a constructive approach to the major problems of the present-day world, their solving in the interest and with participation of all the nations on an equal footing. They pointed out the necessity for the governments, the parliaments to intensify their efforts for solving the complex problems of contemporary mankind, in the spirit of peace and justice and in keeping with the peoples' aspirations for progress and prosperity.

The talks brought to the fore the willingness of Romania and of Malaysia, of the parliamentary forums of the two countries to cooperate ever more closely in international relations based on the observance of the national independence and sovereignty of all the states, of each people's right to be master of their national riches, of their destinies, to the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic and political order, of a climate of trust, peace, security and cooperation, to the building of a better and juster world. An atmosphere of cordiality and friendship prevailed during the interview.

Received by Andrei

AU172001Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Oct, AGERPRES--Tan Sri Datuk Haji Omar Yoke Lin Ong [name as received], president of the Malaysian Senate, has an interview with Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, on October 17.

During the interview problems were tackled concerning the bilateral relations as well as certain aspects of mutual interest in international life.

The president of the Malaysian Senate is visiting Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR

AU172004Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Oct, AGERPRES--A protocol on economic, technological and scientific collaboration was signed in Bucharest on October 17 between the minister of machine building industry of Romania and the minister of metallurgy and heavy machine industry of Czechoslovakia.

The document includes measures to further develop the collaboration between the two ministries and to increase the current goods exchanges and also in the perspective of the 1981-1985 period. Envisaged are also measures to deepen specialization in the building of metallurgical and chemical equipment, of equipment for open pit operations, for good industry and for other sectors.

RCP OFFICIAL HAS TALKS WITH VIETNAMESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU172006Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Oct, AGERPRES--On October 17, Vasile Musat, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of the "March 8" textile mill of Hanoi, led by Le Huu Thung, director of the mill, now visiting Romania at the invitation Romania's president extended during his visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in May, this year.

UN DELEGATE ADDRESSES COMMITTEE ON SELF-DETERMINATION

AU172010Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 17 Oct, AGERPRES--In the relations among all states--big, medium-sized and small--it is necessary to observe the right of each people to choose its development path, the Romanian representative stated in the third committee of the UN General Assembly now discussing the question of guaranteeing all people the universal right to self-dependently decide their fate and sooner granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples.

It is inadmissible for anybody to attempt in one way or another to command a people how it should organize its economic and social development, Ion Voicu further said. Historical experience, the speaker pointed out, has proved that each state, each region, has different problems.

Each people has its peculiarities, hence this must be considered in inter-state relations as well as the sacred right of each people to order its life as it wishes. The will of being independent, the Romanian representative also said, of actually being masters of their destiny, mobilizes the peoples in their historical and solidary struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism, against the policy of interference in internal affairs.

Next, the Romanian representative referred to the study "historical and present development of the peoples' right to decide their fate by themselves based on the Charter of the United Nations and on other instruments adopted by UN bodies, considering particularly the promotion and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms", study drawn up by Romanian lawyer Aurel Cristescu in the UN sub-commission for struggle against discriminations and for minority protection. This study shows that the promotion by the UN of the principle of self-determination and its progressive development will be essential means of achieving a new international order, a better and juster world.

COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN NEW ZEALAND

AU172012Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Wellington, 17 Oct, AGERPRES--The delegation of the Union of Communist Youth and of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania, led by Nicu Ceausescu, member of the Secretariat of the Union of Communist Youth, that is visiting New Zealand at the invitation of the Youth National Council of that country, met Hellen Clark, member of the Executive Committee of the Labour Party, and Glend Fryer, chairman of the organization "The Socialist Youth of the Labour Party", and also with other leaders of the youth organization, on October 17. Ideas and experience were exchanged on the occasion, in a warm, friendly atmosphere, in connection with the activity of the two organizations, with some present-day aspects of the international youth and student movement.

Next, the delegation met members of the association of young workers and of the student council of the Higher Technical Institute of Auckland, and saw round economic units and social and cultural establishments of Auckland.

The same day, the delegation had an interview with Dovemyer Robinson, mayor of Auckland.

On October 17, the Romanian youth delegation left Auckland for Wellington.

BRIEFS

UK DEFENSE COLLEGE DELEGATION--Bucharest, 13 Oct, AGERPRES--Teaching staff and students of the Royal College of Defence Studies of Great Britain led by General Peter C. Shapland visited Romania over October 8-13. The guests paid visits to the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, the Military Academy, as well as to economic enterprises, tourist spots and historical establishments of Bucharest and of Brasov County. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 13 Oct 78 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND--Bucharest, 14 Oct, AGERPRES--Maria Stanescu, was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Finland, instead of Constantin Vlad, who was recalled at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 14 Oct 78 AU]

SUBNOR CONGRESS OPENS; TITO, OTHERS ATTEND

Opening of Congress Reported

LD171308Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0923 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Budva--In the presence of Comrade Tito, the first and honorary president of the Federation of the Associations of National Liberation War Veterans of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR], the Eighth Congress of SUBNOR began in Budva today. The congress, which is being held at the Jadranski Sajam Hall, was opened at 1000 by Army General Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Board of SUBNOR. Over 600 delegates and some 300 Yugoslav and foreign guests are taking part in the 3-day congress.

At 0930, President Tito arrived in Budva, where a magnificent welcome awaited him.

Accompanied by Kosta Nadj, Comrade Tito then entered the congress hall shortly before the congress was formally opened. Delegates and guests welcomed Comrade Tito with prolonged applause. Then the delegates to the congress sang the national anthem.

The president of the SUBNOR Federal Board then welcomed Comrade Tito, president of the SFRY and LCY.

In addition ot the delegates, the Eighth Congress of SUBNOR is attended by: a delegation of the LCY Central Committee led by Stane Dolanc; a delegation of the SFRY Presidency led by Vice President Fadil Jodza; a delegation of the SFRY Assembly led by President Dragoslav Markovic; members of the Council of the Federation; a delegation of the Federal Executive Council led by President Veselin Djuranovic; a delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference led by President Todo Kurtovic; a delegation of the council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia led by President Mika Spiljak; a delegation of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia led by President Azem Vlasi; a delegation of the Conference for the Questions of the Social Position of Women led by President Hajra Marjanovic; a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army led by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic; a delegation of the Federal Board of the Reserve Officers' Federation of Yugoslavia led by Hasnija Omanovic; delegations of the socialist republic and socialist autonomous provinces and presidents of presidencies of socialist republics and of socialist autonomous provinces as follows: of Bosnia-Hercegovina, led by Raif Dizdarevic; of Montenegro, led by Veljo Militovic; of Serbia, led by Dobrivoje Vidic; of Kosovo, led by Dzavid Nimani; of Vojvodina, led by Radovan Vlajkovic. Also attending are presidents of central committees and provincial committees of the leagues of communists of the republics and provinces: Milka Planinc, Nikola Stojanovic, Vojislav Srzentic, Angel Cemerski, France Popit, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Mahmut Bakali and Dusan Alimpic.

The congress is also attended by a large number of guests from abroad--representatives of international and national veterans' organizations from friendly countries.

There is a delegation of the Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism of Bulgaria, led by Trifon Balkanski, member of the bureau of the union. The congress is also being attended by a delegation of the Organization of War Veterans of the PRC led by Chang Hsien-yueh, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army of China, and a delegation of the Committee of War Veterans of the Revolutionary Struggle of Mongolia, led by Batyn Dorj, chairman of the committee.

Another delegation attending the congress is that of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans and Partisans led by Deputy Chairman Col Gen Fedor Fedorovich Kuznetsov.

After the election of the working presidium of the congress, the delegates and guests observed a moment of silence for the participants in the national liberation struggle who have died since the last congress. Then a delegation was elected to lay a wreath at the monument to the deceased fighters in Petrovac.

At the proposal of Cvijetin Mijatovic, the chairman of the first plenary session, the delegates then adopted the agenda of the eighth congress.

When the standing order on the work of the congress was adopted and the working bodies and commissions elected, Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY, addressed the congress.

Tito Addresses Congress

AU171125Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0919 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Speech by President Tito greeting the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans of Yugoslavia in Budva on 17 October--live]

[Text] Comrades: Allow me first of all to greet you, the participants of the eighth congress of the veterans federation, and through you all the participants of our national liberation war and to express my deep satisfaction at being with you again today at this (?great) meeting. The meetings with fighters of our socialist revolution and the great liberation war have always brought me the greatest possible joy. I have always been glad whenever I have had the opportunity to talk with my fellow fighters about the fateful developments which have inseparably linked us and brought us together. Each time, this talk has dealt with the difficult but magnificient war efforts and great sacrifices by our comrades who laid down their lives for their homeland, for their people. At these meetings, we have always recalled our deliberations at that time about what would come after the liberation, something that appeared to all of us in those difficult times as a faraway and practically unfeasible dream.

However, today, when we view our country and the results that we have achieved, when we view the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities and Yugoslavia's position and reputation in the world, we can justifiably say that everything we dreamt about at that time has now become a reality. The foundations for everything that we have achieved in our postwar development of the country were laid in the national liberation war.

For example, after our first successes in the battlefield and the liberation of the territories, we immediately began implementing the ideas of people's authority and self-management of the working people. We began creating the first national liberation committees. True, at the beginning, these committees were temporary organs of the people's authority. However, as early as September 1942, the supreme headquarters issued the so-called September regulations, which also included a decree on the election, structure and tasks of the national liberation committees. These regulations clearly determined the character of the national liberation committees as new and permanent forms of people's authority.

It was on the foundations laid during the national liberation war that, after the liberation, the first general law on people's committees was adopted. The law on workers self-management also originated from these foundations in 1950, a law with which the historic aspiration of the proletariat, the well-known slogan of "factories to workers," was implemented for the first time. This was our guiding idea which has imbued all our subsequent activities and measures and which was most fully expressed in the new constitution and the law on associated labor.

This idea is now being concretely implemented in the political system of direct socialist democracy based on delegate decisionmaking.

It is also well known that our party, as early as the prewar period, particularly after 1937, had clear positions on the solution of the national question. During the war, from the first days of the war, at every step and with every new military success, we transformed these positions into deeds. It is in this light that our decisions should be viewed regarding the formation of the general staffs of the national liberation war in all parts of the country, the regional antifascist councils of national liberation and, first of all, the decisions of the second AVNOJ [the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia]. Though the horrors of war were still at their height, with the decisions of this session we definitely established Yugoslavia as a federal community of equal peoples and nationalities.

Our people's army, which demonstrated its character wherever it went, inspired in the broad masses of the people the confidence in the correctness and viability of the positions of the Yugoslav Communist Party on the national question. This army was composed of members of all our peoples and nationalities. It was deeply imbued with the spirit of brotherhood and unity, mutual consideration and respect and the awareness on the fateful linkage of our peoples, both in war and peace. Our fighters were the proponents of these great ideas, suppressing the inflamed chauvinistic passions and the destructive intentions of the occupiers and domestic traitors.

In our liberation struggle, the foundations of our independence were established at the same time. Even before the war, with the decision of the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party to return to the country, to hear the voice of the people and to place itself at the head of its struggle, the determination of the Yugoslav Communist Party to be a party of its people and its workers class, to be the leader in the struggle for achieving their age-long aspirations was clearly expressed. One of the deepest aspirations of our peoples and nationalities was to finally become masters on their own land, to be masters of their destiny and their freedom, to cease to be a small state whose destiny would be decided by great powers at different conferences and with various agreements. This also was one of the strongest motives which launched our peoples and nationalities in a national liberation war.

These were the questions on which the other political forces of the prewar bourgeois Yugoslavia had failed for it was precisely their ties to foreign factors and tutelage from abroad that separated them from the true national movements and even pushed them to overt cooperation with the occupiers.

In this respect, it was only the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] which had a clear program and positions and was thus able to rally around its flag members of all the peoples and nationalites of our country. They understood the call of the CPY to the effect that nobody would hand them freedom and that they could win freedom only with their own forces and sacrifices.

Arising from such a liberation struggle and revolution with a great contribution to the joint struggle of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, Yugoslavia could not allow anybody, even in the postwar period, to interfere in its internal affairs and to impose his positions on internal and external affairs. The policy of nonalinement was the only possible orientation for our foreign policy. Our people could not accept any other orientation because it would not express their strivings and interests.

Finally, comrades, our modern military doctrine and all-people's defense constitute under the present conditions an application of the experiences of our national liberation war.

A country which has gone through an all-people's war--which was successfully concluded precisely because it was all-people's and possessed a system based on all-people's management of all common affairs--cannot organize the affairs of its defense and social self-protection in any other way but as an all-people's task. No one, even if someone wants to, could deprive our working people and citizens of the right to participate in the affairs of defense and protection and in safeguarding the security of Yugoslavia. [applause]

Therefore, we speak of the future of our country with such confidence because we know that a country is most secure when the people themselves protect it.

I recalled only in the briefest outline some of our most important revolutionary orientations and achievements. There is no need to talk to you about this in any more detail. I only wanted to point out once again the greatness of the national liberation struggle in which you, comrades, participated. Nothing of what we now have in Yugoslavia, and not even Yugoslavia as such, would exist without our liberation struggle, without your heroism and self-sacrifice, without tremendous sacrifices offered by our peoples and nationalities from the first days of the war to the ultimate liberation.

In those days of great suffering and even greater victories, the foundations were laid on which the coming generations have worked together with us in peace and have created all that we are now justly proud of.

All of us, comrades, and especially the new generation which is coming, must always bear in mind the greatness of this historic deed. We must constantly bear in mind that its further continuation implies the transfer of the revolutionary experience, steadfastness and firmness to our young generations. Vigilantly guarding and further developing the achievements of our liberation war, the young people will be fit bearers of the revolution which still continues.

It is the duty of the veterans in their communities to prove an example of conscientious work and responsible behavior. [applause]

Above all, it is their obligation to transfer to the young the spirit of revolutionary optimism because it is precisely the trials we experienced that show there are no obstacles that cannot be overcome. This is also proof that people are invincible when they know what they are striving and fighting for, when they mobilize all their forces and build a firm unity. Such people can always look to their future with optimism.

Our society still feels the need of your contribution, dear comrades, your creative engagement in the further development of our socialist self-managing relations. I follow the sociopolitical activities of the veterans federation and I am proud that the veterans have always been consistent with the policy of the League of Communists and have always cherished the implementation of the interests of the workers class and its decisive role in society. [applause]

It is certainly necessary that you further develop your activities within the SAWPY as the united front of organized socialist forces. This after all is the broadest basis of the political activities of all our organizations in the struggle for the further development of our socialist self-managing democracy.

This congress is a component part of the very broad political activities which we are now developing. The 11th LCY Congress and the congresses and conferences in the republics and provinces were held recently. Preparations are under way for holding congresses of the trade unions and of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. We are thus in the midst of an intensive struggle for the implementation of the tasks which are ahead of us and for solving the problems we still face. I am convinced that you at this gathering will also perceive your obligations and your share of social responsibility.

Comrades, I have followed your international activities. In this field, you have also been good interpreters of our foreign policy, the policy of nonalinement. Your actions for rallying veterans on a European scale, for the preparations of a world gathering of veterans on disarmament, for the regulation of the status of veterans in international law and especially aid to veterans of the newly liberated countries are of particular importance. The strivings of peoples and people all over the world for freedom, independence and the right to decide on their own lives, for equal cooperation and the building of new, just international relations cannot be held back. Such strivings should be supported and developed. I am convinced that you will work on this as you have until now, and that you will continue to be active fighters for peace, equality, and for freedom and independence of all people. [applause]

This is more necessary because the international situation now is very complicated and causes concern in many respects. This imposes the obligation on us to contribute to peace as much as we can because no one knows its value as well as those who have experienced the horrors of war.

Comrades, we have truly achieved much in transforming the image of our country and in strengthening its reputation and position in the world, but we must never be carried away by this and believe that the time has come when we can stand idly by and calmly watch what goes on about us.

We still have much work to do in the internal field, also, although the worst is far behind us. Of course, I never thought that the whole burden of the country's revolutionary transformation should be borne by one generation only. On the contrary, I believe that our society is not only duty bound, but is now able to do more to provide a better life for those who bore on their shoulders the greatest burden of the socialist building, primarily the participants in the armed struggle of our country.

Nevertheless, I want to point out one thing. [applause] Nevertheless, I want to point out one thing. [Tito repeats himself] At that moment when each of us joined the revolution, we also took an oath to serve it to the end. If anyone were to ignore what we have fought for and what we have created, he would then be false to himself and false to his life. Therefore, we must always live up to the level of our task. [applause, chanting] We must always live up to our tasks. I mean, we must always be up to par in all our actions which we must actively carry out and which our congresses have set up for us as our tasks. We must carry out to our last breath everything that our socialist community expects of us.

I hope that your congress will be a fruitful, working accord, that it will provide a new stimulus for your work in the benefit and further progress of our country.

The veterans federation of Yugoslavia stands before the whole world with a radiant face. With their behavior during the war and with their heroism, the veterans have contributed the most to the Yugoslavia of today, which enjoys great prestige in the world. Thank you. [applause]

TANJUG Reports Kosta Nadj Speech

LD171410Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0630 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

["Kosta Nadj's speech at the Eighth Congress of Yugoslav War Veterans Associations"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Budva--Army Gen Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Board of the Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR], presented a report entitled: "SUBNOR in the Struggle for Further Development of the Socialist, Self-Managing Society."

We are holding the eighth congress of SUBNOR at a time when all organized socialist forces, led by the League of Communists, are intensifying the historic struggle for practical realization of the ruling position of the working class and working people in social reproduction, in carrying out the functions of power and in managing other social functions, said Kosta Nadj.

In the period since the last congress, our activity has been based on the far-reaching vision expressed in the new constitution, in the law on associated labor and in the decisions of the 10th LCY Congress, as well as the decisions of our own 7th congress.

National liberation war veterans are extremely sensitive to anything which is contrary to the interests of the working man, Nadj stressed. It is precisely for this reason that they are constantly pointing out the aspirations of technobureaucratic forces which are struggling hard to maintain their positions, clinging to the old system of ties and the existing structure of production and distribution of goods and services.

The whole world knows that we have achieved enormous successes in postwar construction but, along with all that, we have now arrived--as Comrade Tito says--at a point beyond which the toleration of certain behavior and certain weaknesses would be dangerous.

We will be able to eliminate negative phenomena of all kinds if we more effectively implement the system of social, self-managing agreement, and if we make irresponsible behavior impossible and if we constantly intensify questions of responsibility and work discipline.

In all this, we must strictly maintain the position: Put words into action!

We must put into action more quickly everything that has been agreed, and in spheres and situations where the class enemy, of whatever kind, appears as an organized activity, it is correct that veterans, as hitherto, seek and undertake the harshest measures, including administrative prosecution. There must be no room for maneuver for enemies of our self-management.

It has been confirmed that only by the broadest activity of the masses, organized in the SAWP handled by the LCY, can new relations be built successfully and the weaknesses with which we are confronted eliminated.

SUBNOR, since its founding congress, has tried to carry out the tasks which even then were set for us by Comrade Tito.

The ethical norms of our revolution, its humanity, and its basic principle that man is of the greatest value, the sources of and the striving for Yugoslav socialist patriotism, socialist self-management which has enabled us to overcome every form of hired relations, just as it has enabled equality, unity and comprehensive cooperation between our nations and nationalities in the framework of the Yugoslav socialist community to gain a qualitatively new content--all this has been realized to a considerable extent, but education and upbringing must concentrate on this even more.

SUBNOR, proceeding from this idea of education, upbringing and cultural activity, is in favor of the creative influence of associated labor in all spheres and is struggling for this means while simultaneously struggling against any attempt, whether internal or external, to disparage or degrade our revolution.

The fundamental gains of our revolutionary struggle--freedom, independence, brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities, socialism, self-management, as well as those more recent gains based on the law on associated labor and the delegate system--are a constant target for enemies of all kinds. It is most dangerous when those enemies hide in our own ranks and hinder us in our militant formation along our path of development. From experience we know that the greatest dangers to socialism and self-management are technocratism and bureaucratism, together with liberalism, dogmatism and nationalism as an ideological smokescreen. The conviction of the working people and of all citizens that it is precisely the system of socialist self-managing democracy which represents an incontrovertible guarantee of our freedom, independence and peaceful socialist, self-managing development is also based on the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as an integral part of socialist self-management.

Organized for defense, realizing the concept of an armed nation, which has already been confirmed successfully in practice. our defense is always prepared. We are always prepared for war, if this is for the defense of peace and freedom.

SUBNOR, an organization which, like the policy of nonalinement, arose in the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress, has acted on the already-established platform of developing links with all veterans organizations in international relations. That cooperation is based on our principles of active and peaceful coexistence, nonalinement and a policy of independence.

As hitherto, in the coming period we will also participate actively in multilateral actions, such as the organized struggle for disarmament, the strengthening of European security and cooperation, the uncompromising elimination of nationalism and fascism which have temporarily revived, and for a true and authentic presentation of World War II.

As hitherto, SUBNOR in its further work will remain steadfast in carrying out the LCY program. Tito's fighters have no other program and no other tasks than those set by the 11th LCY Congress in its resolutions and those that we are about to accept at this congress in working out the guidelines and tasks of the 11th congress.

Tito Leaves Budva for Igalo

LD171326Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budva--During the first morning break at the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans [SUBNOR], the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, visited the exhibition entitled "Tito--Revolution--Peace," at which the publications of about 50 renowned publishers from the whole country are on display. Accompanying President Tito were Kosta Nadj, president of SUBNOR of Yugoslavia, and Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency. At the entrance to the exhibition, President Tito was greeted by Andrija Colak, chief editor of 4. JULI and representative of the organizers of the exhibition, who told him about the objects on display. President Tito stayed a particularly long time at the displays of books from the military publishing house Spektar, the Kozara National Park, RILINDJA and 4. JULI. President Tito was also particularly interested in the proofs of the books which are to represent a part of the history of the LCY, and which will include Kosta Nadj's book, "Reports to the Supreme Commander."

Following this, President Tito received representatives of all the foreign delegations attending the eighth SUBNOR Congress.

Then a delegation of the assembly of Budva municipality led by its chairman Dragan Culafic presented a gold emblem of the town of Budva with a charter and a painting by the Budva artist Jova Jovanovic on the theme "Red Commune--Petrovac."

At about 1130, President Tito, accompanied by Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of Montenegro, was seen off cordially by the delegates and guests and several thousand citizens of Budva and left for Igalo.

Kardelj Not Attending Congress

LD171330Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budva--Delegates at the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] have been informed that Comrade Edvard Kardelj has sent the following telegram:

"Dear comrades, I thank you most sincerely for your invitation on the occasion of the Eighth Congress of SUBNOR.

"I am very sorry that I am not able to participate in the work of the delegates, and for this reason I am taking this opportunity to express my best wishes for the successful work of the congress and of our associations in the development of socialist, self-managing Yugoslavia, in which, as fighters for peace and humanistic progress in Yugoslavia and the world, we have such an important role and such responsible tasks.

"Permit me, therefore, to wish you success in your work in establishing the tasks and aims of our organization as well as in their successful completion in the development of our country--nonalined, socialist, self-managing, Federal Yugoslavia.

"With comradely greetings,

Edvard Kardelj"

TITO SENDS CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO NEW POPE

LD171956Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct, TANJUG--President Tito has forwarded a telegram of congratulations to the new Roman Catholic Church pontiff, John Paul II.

In the telegram, President Tito expresses the conviction that the holy see will continue making an important contribution to the international community's efforts for peace, better understanding and equal cooperation among nations, the elimination of economic underdevelopment and the construction of equitable relations among states and nations.

President Tito also expresses the conviction that good relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Vatican will further develop successfully.

TITO GREETS NEW KENYAN PRESIDENT DANIEL MOI

AU171325Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Daniel Arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya:

"It is with great satisfaction that I send you, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes on the occasion of your election as president of the Republic of Kenya.

"I am convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries which are based on the mutual respect between the two peoples and on a consistent implementation of the principles of the policy of nonalinement will continue to be developed successfully for the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of peace, progress and broader cooperation in the world."

TITO MESSAGE TO PDRY ON REVOLUTION DAY

AU171326Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent a telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which reads:

"On the occasion of Revolution Day, it is with satisfaction that I send to Your Excellency cordial greetings and best wishes from the peoples of Yugoslavia and myself for the prosperity of the friendly people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and for your personal happiness.

"I am convinced that the relations between our two nonalined countries will develop successfully in the interest of our peoples, cooperation on equal footing and peace in the world."

MINIC ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF FEDERATION ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AU171831Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Council for International Relations, in a 2-hour talk with members of the Council of the Federation the day before yesterday, spoke about the recent visit to our country by a Chinese delegation led by Hua Kuo-feng, about relations with our neighbors and about some topical questions on the international situation.

PRC FIRST MINISTER OF MACHINE BUILDING VISITS BELGRADE

LD172147Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct, TANJUG--Prospects for Yugoslav-Chinese industrial cooperation were the main subjects discussed here this evening by Chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Energy and Industry Stojan Matkaliev and China's First Minister of Machine Building Chou Tzu-chien and their associates.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Belgrade earlier today. In the next (?few days), the Chinese delegation will discuss with Yugoslav partners areas of potential cooperation with a view to increasing the volume of trade to 200 million U.S. dollars by 1980.

The delegation will also become acquainted with the achievements of the Yugoslav self-management system.

During a ten-day visit to Yugoslavia, China's machine building representatives will tour the Yugoslav constituent republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

The delegation will also visit different enterprises in these republics related to the electric machine building industry, electric engineering, electronics, the automobile industry and the agricultural machines and machine tool industry.

FEDERAL FINANCE SECRETARY RECEIVES IMF OFFICIAL

LD172006Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 17, TANJUG--Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic received this evening Executive Director in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) H.O. Ruding, who represents the group of member countries which includes Yugoslavia. On this occasion, Kostic informed the IMF executive director on the Yugoslav view with regard to the necessary initiatives for deep-rooted changes in the international monetary system. Exchanged were views on unresolved questions in the functioning of the present international monetary system.

Kostic also informed Ruding on the financial situation in the Yugoslav economy as well as on the basic goals of the (?current) economic policy in the field of finance.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH DENMARK

LD172258Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--A session of the Yugoslav-Danish mixed commission for economic, industrial and technical cooperation was held today in Belgrade. Vera Pejnovic, chief in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade, and Aage Lommer, chairman of the Danish committee for economic cooperation with foreign countries, headed the respective sides.

The value of trade exchange between the two countries totaled $47.6 million in the first 8 months of this year, an increase over the same period last year. The overall trade exchange last year totaled $68.3 million. Yugoslav exports in the first 8 months of this year totaled $17.4 million, and imports $35 million; the Yugoslav deficit in trade between the two countries totaled $22.4 million in August.

"Two agreements have been signed on joint investments in the sphere of industrial cooperation and five agreements on long-term production cooperation. This kind of cooperation, which amounts to only 1 percent of the overall cooperation, is stagnating. Therefore, methods have been proposed in the talks for furthering these forms of cooperation. Opportunities for joint representation in third country markets have also been examined."

Tomorrow, the members of the Danish delegation will visit a number of work collectives in Slovenia, such as Slovenijales, Imv, Iskra and Gorenje.

FURTHER PRC-SFRY COOPERATION STRESSED BY CHI TENG-KUEI

LD171714Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Chi Teng-kuei, CCP Central Committee Politburo member and vice premier of the PRC State Council, has stated that China is ready to implement consistently and in various fields, including science and culture, the agreements in principle made by President Tito and Hua Kuo-feng on Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation.

Chi Teng-kuei emphasized this in talks with academician Dr Jovan Djordjevic, whom he received today at the end of his 2-day visit to China. The Chinese statesman said, among other things, that a Chinese economic delegation and a delegation of the academy of social sciences would soon be visiting Yugoslavia. He expressed his support for the furtherance of cooperation in the sphere of exchange of scientific achievements and, within this framework, of achievements in the social sciences.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES ARAB SUMMIT, NATO MANEUVERS

AU171330Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Excerpts] Asked to set forth the Yugoslav position on Iraq's initiative to hold a summit meeting of the Arab countries in Baghdad, Mirko Kalezic, ambassador and official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said at a press conference yesterday:

"Yugoslavia has always attached great importance to the solidarity and common actions of the Arab countries as a vital condition for a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis.

"Proceeding from this position, Yugoslavia views positively Iraq's initiative to convene a summit meeting of the Arab countries, convinced that this meeting may be a useful step toward uniting the Arab countries on the foundations adopted at the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries held recently in New York.

"On this occasion, I wish to note our well-known positions for a permanent and comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis. They are: The withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war; the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to their own state, which includes the recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people; security and the right to free development for all countries of this area."

Asked about whether he can confirm reports in foreign newspapers that England's Prince Charles will visit Yugoslavia, Kalezic said:

"At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, British Crown Prince His Royal Highness Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, will visit Yugoslavia this year in the latter half of October."

Undiminished Military Activities

The next question was:

"The Yugoslav press reports that military maneuvers of the NATO member-countries are being held this fall, maneuvers which are said to be the most extensive in Western Europe's modern history with the participation of over 300,000 soldiers, and that they are being conducted over an area ranging from northern Norway to the eastern borders of Turkey. Could you please say something about this within the context of the Helsinki final document?"

Kalezic answered:

"In accordance with the intentions of the CSCE Final Act, all CSCE member-countries are obliged to contribute in practice to a strengthening of mutual confidence, peace and security in Europe and beyond, and this implies an abatement of the already extensive military activity on the continent.

"However, we must note that military activities of this kind have not been reduced after the CSCE meeting.

"Yugoslavia's position regarding the military maneuvers has remained unchanged. Yugoslavia made efforts at the CSCE meeting and has continued to make efforts to consolidate the principles and the criteria on holding military maneuvers, the application of which, in practice, would contribute to a strengthening of the policy of peace, security and detente in Europe."

YUGOSLAV-ALGERIAN ECONOMIC TALKS HELD IN ALGIERS

AU171327Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Algiers--Yugoslav-Algerian economic talks held as part of the preparations for the coming session of the Yugoslav-Algerian mixed committee for economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation have just ended in Algiers.

It has been learned that the members of the Yugoslav delegation--Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav representation on the mixed committee, and Ranko Radulovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade--held very friendly and frank talks with their Algerian partners, among whom were M'Hamed Hadj Yala, minister of commerce and president of the Algerian representation on the mixed committee; Mohamed Liassine, minister of heavy industry; Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, minister of housing; and Sid Ahmed Ghozali, minister of energy and petrochemical industries.

At present, economic relations between the two countries have reached a stage of significant expansion. In the first 8 months of this year alone, commodity exchange increased 50 percent compared with the total exchange of last year. However, even greater possibilities for cooperation between the economies of Yugoslavia and Algeria were noted in the talks. As has been learned, negotiations on important transactions in the petrochemicals field, the oil industry, the electricity generating industry and the construction industry have entered the final stage.

NONALLIED STUDENTS COMMITTEE ADOPTS CONFERENCE AGENDA

LD171418Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct, TANJUG--The preparatory committee for the first non-aligned student organizations conference, in session here since yesterday, continued intensive consultations this afternoon. One of the questions to be decided is the venue for the forthcoming conference. Representatives of over 20 non-aligned student organizations are seeking consensus on this question. As is usual within the non-aligned movement, several student organizations offered to host the conference, so that a commission was formed to consult other organizations and submit a final proposal.

The preparatory committee today adopted an agenda for the conference, which will be on the role of non-aligned student organizations in national liberation and development, as well as in maintaining world peace.

SOCIALIST YOUTH CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF DELINQUENCY

LD172108Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The real causes of socially unacceptable behavior in children and young people are primarily the result of a lack of parental and social care. The phenomenon of delinquent behavior is particularly evident in large towns because children in urban environments are still left to play in the streets, and creches and kindergartens are regarded as institutions where the children of working parents may be deposited rather than as an integral part of upbringing and educational activity. Such an assessment was presented at today's session of the Presidium of the republican conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Croatia (PSYC), where discussion was held on the tasks of the youth organization in restricting and eliminating unacceptable behavior in children and young people.

Investigations by the Ministry of Internal Affairs have shown that over 50 percent of juvenile delinquents in Croatia are schoolchildren; and about 35 percent are junior school pupils. For this reason, it was stressed in the debate, analysis and criticism of the existing state of affairs in the sphere of upbringing and education must be undertaken. Until now, these children have been placed under the increased supervision of social guardianship and institutional treatment, but this solution has not had the desired effects.

It is therefore imperative, as was also stressed in the conclusions of the Presidium of the PSYC, that the entire society and particularly the youth organization, social organizations bringing together children and young people, and social protection centers, should begin to include in their everyday activity children and young people guilty of unacceptable conduct. They should base their approach to the problem on socially useful activities--participation in youth work actions, involvement in ideopolitical training, guaranteed employment and adequate experts for their upbringing and so forth. These problems, it was concluded, must not be attended to superficially and from time to time, but must become an integral part of organized social action.

The session continued with, among other things, a discussion of youth work actions in Croatia. It was determined that the success of voluntary youth work would be possible only if the signatories of social agreements on youth work actions consistently implement their obligations to it, which up until now has not been the case.

BORBA REVIEWS STATE OF RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

AU171321Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Z. Mandzuka commentary: "Roads to Good Neighborly Relations"]

[Excerpts] The application of the principles of active peace-loving cooperation has never been an aim in itself for Yugoslavia, but rather a prerequisite for making the comprehensive development of relations among states possible. In their overall effect, these principles form the platform for promoting good neighborly cooperation, to which our country has always attached special attention.

"We want good and friendly relations with all our neighbors on the basis of well-known principles. To this end, we are prepared to continue to make mutual efforts. And results, I am convinced, will not be lacking," President Tito recently said in Skopje, while pointing to the fact that we have very good relations with certain neighbors and problems with some others because they do not recognize the rights of our national minorities living in those countries.

There are numerous examples which demonstrate that even the most complex questions can be resolved not only in the narrow bilateral interest, but also in the interest of general peace and security. This is also demonstrated by the Osimo agreements and the Iron Gate power project. It is demonstrated by the constant increase in cooperation with Hungary, as well as by the common activity directed at overcoming differences and promoting cooperation in increasingly better relations with Greece and also Austria. The constant strengthening of bilateral relations with Albania confirms Yugoslavia's determination to effectively apply in its relations with all its neighbors the principles of peace-loving coexistence, to overcome differences with the development, not obstruction, of cooperation. Although good and successful in many fields, relations with Bulgaria are burdened--not by our fault--but by the Bulgarian attitude toward the Macedonian nationality, its stubborn attempts to deny every right to the Macedonian national minority through the process of creating a so-called "socialist nation." This is a situation that has long had a manifoldly negative effect not only on the development of good relations, but also on the process of strengthening confidence over a wider area.

The roads to good neighborly relations imply a realistic assessment of unsolved problems and common efforts to constantly strengthen cooperation. Cooperation is precisely that field which, by the nature of things, should never be limited.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO SAWP OFFICIALS ELECTED--Pristina--At the session of the provincial conference of the SAWP of Kosovo today, Mihajlo Zviger was reelected president and Sefcet Mustafa and Miroslav Lazic were elected vice presidents of the provincial conference. Azem Vlasi was elected secretary of the provincial conference. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD]

U.S. BANK LOAN--Washington--Hazim Hasic, president of the Economic Bank of Sarajevo, has signed here an agreement with three banks for a financial loan of $20 million, which will be used for supplementary financing of the project for the development of agriculture and agricultural industry in Bosnian Krajina. At the same time, the board of directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development yesterday approved the agreement on a $55-million loan for the participation in the same project. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Oct 78 p 4 AU]

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER TO IRAQ--Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, left yesterday on a visit to Iraq, where he will have talks with the foreign trade minister on questions of trade and economic cooperation. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Oct 78 p 4 AU]

OIL DRILLING IN ADRIATIC--Jugopetrol of Kotor and the Butes gas and oil company of the United States have renewed their contract on joint prospecting for oil in the South Adriatic. Seismic soundings will be resumed in the middle of October, after which the location for the South Adriatic II Borehole will be determined. The South Adriatic I borehole has been sunk to a depth of 4,750 meters, but no oil has been found. Some gas has been discovered. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Oct 78 p 8 AU]